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AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

THE SPRINGFIELD SESSION.

LIGHTNING-RODS AND GAS-PIPES.

Personal Peculiarities of Astronomers.

ROCKY-MOUNTAIN GEOLOGY.

WEATHER WISDOM.

Interesting Memoirs and Discussions on Topics Practical and Scientific, &c., &c.

Excursion to Amherst—Bird-tracks, Fossils, Zoological and Mineralogical Collections—The Ladies' Reception and Collation, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, August 8, 1859.

From the adjournment on Saturday at 12 o'clock it was lively work to walk to the Massasoit, get a lunch and be on board the train for Amherst at 12½; but there were enough who accomplished it to fill seven cars of the Western Railroad Company to overflowing—with a few exceptions, the whole body of the Association, each member with his lady, joining in an excursion which promised so much pleasure. The company landed at the Amherst dépôt at 2 o'clock, where a fine band and the students in procession received them with music and cheers. Then marching up to College Hill, the students opened ranks and stood uncovered while the savans passed through and stood in front of the Chapel steps. Prof. CLARKE welcomed the company, told them where to look for the College curiosities, and on what signal to meet for lunch. Thereupon there was a general scattering, and having seen what constitutes Amherst's boast, I make a hurried note of in the order of its observation.

First, in the Appleton Cabinet, the handsome new building standing below, and to the south of "Old South College," contains on the first floor the famous ichnological Cabinet presented by Prof. HITCHCOCK. Here is the largest collection in the world of fossil footmarks on slabs of sandstone which vary from one inch to thirty feet in length. The tracks vary in length from those of one-twentieth of an inch to those of twenty inches, and the whole number of tracks is nearly 9,000. Some of the larger slabs are set in frames, others hung are on pivots, so that both sides of the specimen may be inspected, and others are bound together like the huge leaves of a story-book, to show how the same impression, which, on the upper slab was a deep depression and on its obverse a high relief, grows less and less definite on the slabs that underlay it when in place, until they seem, on the last, faint imprints showing the outline of the track only by a little deepening of the color of the stone. The quarries whence most of these were taken are still worked at various points along the Connecticut Valley, but the owners of the quarries have learned their value, and only part with them for a handsome consideration. Every new one, distinct and clear in its markings, that comes to light, is snapped up at almost any price.

The second floor of this building is occupied by a magnificent zoological collection—most of which was the work of the late Prof. CHAS. B. ADAMS, who died while engaged in the geological survey of Vermont. This lamented young naturalist's best monument is the beautiful display of 4,800 species of insects, carefully arranged under their orders, by genera and species, and accurately labeled, and his rich variety of mollusks—of which there are here 8,000 species of the shells, and 155 of the animals that wore them. Of the radiates there are 200 species represented, of the vertebrates, 2,500 species. There are over 4,000 species of dried plants, with 175 smoothed sections of woods and 400 species of dried seeds and fruits. I had no time to visit Prof. TUCKERMAN's collection of lichens of which he has a larger variety than is elsewhere to be found in this country, or, so far as I can learn in the world. For the study of the departments of natural history represented in this building, and especially of the mollusks and articulated animals, every "devotee of the net," and lover of sea margins, must covet the facilities that Amherst affords for the correction of books by the actual specimens and the justification of his own observations by the treasured results of other men's researches.

The Octagonal Cabinet on the hill, in front of old Middle College, was next visited. It contains as its chief treasure the Shepard Cabinet, with over ten thousand mineralogical specimens of great beauty; some single ones of which, exchanged into the ready money that they are appraised at, would give the possessor the fee of a corner lot in Gotham, if he chose so to invest it. Prof. SHEPARD's collection of meteorites, which has been slowly gathering since 1828, now contains examples from 124 authentic localities. The oldest of these shooting stars that here lies cooled and caged, fell in 1492 at Ensisheim, and was purchased from Sir FRANCIS CHANTRY's collection. The newest fell near Ausson, in France, Dec. 9, 1858. Great value attaches to this company of mysterious strangers from the heavens (from the moon some say, but few believe.) The largest and most valuable collection of them in the world is that in the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna, which numbered specimens from 139 localities. The minerals are placed in the cases in the order of the classification adopted by Prof. SHEPARD in his *Treatise on Mineralogy*—and in the completeness of the series few Cabinets surpass it. The crystalline varieties are particularly rich and abundant, and the cases in which they rest glittering and lustrous, scrupulously defended from dust and withheld from any artificial alterations, give the visitor the impression that he is looking in upon the opened caskets of some queen displaying her jewels, diamonds and precious stones to a court of admirers. In other portions of the gallery the specimens are arranged with special reference to the needs of students, to convey at a glance their geographical origin, and their mineralogical relations. Another portion of the Octagon is surrendered to the representation in their order of rocks and fossils from Europe, 2,396 specimens; from Asia, 1,200 specimens; from the West Indies, 225 specimens; Massachusetts specimens, 3,200; Connecticut, 800, and Vermont, 2,200, and several thousands from other States. One arrangement of simple minerals as an alphabet of geology, consisting of 1,900 specimens, is appreciated by the elementary student. The least interesting of the contents of this building to New-Yorkers, since they have among them something of the same sort, were the Indian Relics and the Nineveh Gallery, though around this latter the theologians hovered longest. To the Library (of 13,500 volumes) in the handsome stone building across the street, and near the President's House, the philosophical Cabinet, where Prof. SNELL has many original articles of especial interest to lecturers in this department, to the Astronomical Observatory, with its achromatic telescope of nine feet focal length and seven inches in aperture, and the transit circle and astronomical clock, there was time for only a brief visit. The chemists stopped longest to see the Chemical Laboratory, fitted up in the most complete style that Prof. CLARK's taste could suggest or the abundant wealth of one of the College's noblest patrons could secure. The Alumni flocked early to see the decorated halls of the Athenian and Alexandrian Societies, where their libraries of 5,000 each, are kept and their weekly meetings held. The Athenians are preparing, by the way, for a great gathering of their Alumni on Wednesday next (Commencement week. These and Alumni Hall occupy all the upper portion of the handsome building which stands on the site of the old North College that was burned down. But after all, the prettiest sight here is the panorama that presents itself to the observer from the Chapel tower. The village stands upon a hill which the Colleges crown. The hill slopes down on all sides to a wide open "interval which is bounded on the South by the Holyoke range and Mount Tom, on the west by distant Hoosac peaks, on the north by a chain of which the Sugar-Loaf is the most picturesque feature, and on the east by the Pelham hills. The Connecticut River is seen in glimpses to the west, between Hadley and Northampton; a pond, which would be a lake in Michigan gleams out from the direction of Conway, while within a mile there are frequent visions of Freshman River wherein Freshmen, and all the classes that Freshmen merge and grow into, delight to bathe. If there is, in all New-England, a landscape of more delicious quiet beauty than this, will they who have seen it be good enough to say so, that we may make a pilgrimage, and feast our eyes on the most charming and delightful region yet seen by mortals. Even the Berkshire people, who fancy from habit that the most picturesque of all views are obtained from the Williamstown Heights, with this scene in sight, dip their flags, and on the Amherst eminence confess, on such a day as this, that nothing can be finer.

The signal, the ringing of the chapel bell, summons the crowd to Alumni Hall. The music precedes, and and from an outer room drowns even the clatter of knives and forks and glasses. It was a marvel how the ladies of the village, who had no reason to suppose that such a crowd would come, and especially that half of them, from the hurried way of starting, would come without having dined—it was a marvel, I say, how they managed to prevent a rush and tumble towards the tables, and to see that every one's hunger was satisfied and his thirst assuaged. I think this was the secret—and it is written for all who provide collations hereafter for an unknown number of possible guests. One long table ran through the centre of the hall, on which were disposed the sandwiches, cold meats, cake and confectionery, with a scrupulously mathematical exactness that no one point should be more attractive than another. Side-tables, loaded with precisely similar viands, relieved the centre table from too general an attack, while at every corner the iced, acidulated and sugared beverages still further tended to relieve the centre. Flowers decked all the tables, hung in festoons, clustered in bouquets, and filled the grand hall with fragrance. Along the wall letters of evergreen displayed the welcome—"*Interpretes Naturæ, Salvete.*"

It was only when every man had had tongue, turkey, and sandwich enough, and every lady had eaten the last she desired of the creams and confects, that the Hon. Mr. DICKINSON, (time out of mind Treasurer of the College,) mounted a chair, and welcomed the Scientific Association to Amherst, and introduced President STEARNS, of the College, who let off an address that set the company into such hearty cachinations that it was doubtful if new sensations of hunger would not speedily return upon the crowd. He detailed with mock gravity and much pleasantry the ancient struggles of the College, and how some of their boasts came to hand, particularly reciting the story of the great boulders outlying the octagonal cabinet, scratched and striated with the marks of the Ancient Drift, which, on one rainy day, 32 oxen and 64 students (of the Class of 1857,) dug and dragged from the bottom of the valley east of the hill, and deposited, amidst the ringing of bells, cheering of students, waving of handerchiefs by ladies, barking of dogs, and the yells of boys entailed upon the procession where it is likely to be for all time to come. He shook hands with the Association in the person of its President, and lifted up into his place Dr. STEPHEN ALEXANDER.

Dr. ALEXANDER came well out from his Mathematics for once, and made the happiest off-hand speech he probably ever uttered. After some very delicate flattery of the Amherst men, and round glowing praise of their works in all scientific fields, and especially among those of natural science, he protested that though he was President of the Association, he felt that it was presumptuous to attempt to represent it while the Vice President was around. This brought up Prof. HITCHCOCK, only to protest that he could not face that company under the imputation of having done something worthy in science, while such men as TORREY, CASWELL, HENRY, SILLIMAN, and Sir WILLIAM LOGAN were in the audience. "Let us hear from them," said he. Prof. HENRY did very briefly and merrily respond, wrapping a delicate compliment to Prof. SNELL, (whom a recent affliction in his family, detained,) in a general observation concerning the mathematical accomplishments of the place. Dr. CASWELL had made his speech the night before at Springfield, (in which, by the way, he handsomely recognized the mechanical genius and skill of you townsman, HENRY FITZ, whose telescopes rival the best of European manufacture)—and so declined to occupy the time; and before Sir WILLIAM could be elevated upon the chair the signal sounded for the return to Springfield. Dr. GOODRICH, of Brooklyn, moved thanks to the ladies of Amherst for their hospitality and its tasteful demonstrations, which were tendered with acclamation. The music then led off, the students formed into procession, accompanying the music with their voices as they marched, and escorted the company to the dépôt. We arrived back at Springfield at 8½ o'clock P. M.

It is the intention to adjourn on Tuesday night if possible, but there is such an accumulation of papers that if they do not divide into four or five sections, i will be impossible to get through before Wednesday noon. Many who are in attendance are exceedingly anxious for an early adjournment, as the coming week is Commencement week at Amherst, which all Central Massachusetts feel drawn to as to the chief attraction of the year.

Who will be elected officers is a question not much agitated, but to be settled soon. Probably it will be given to the Natural History section to select a President, and to the Physical to name the Vice-President. If Prof. HITCHCOCK were not already Vice-President, doubtless he would be almost unanimously nominated for the Presidency. As it is, the friends of Sir WM. LOGAN are strong, and may be too strong for him.

Nor is the next place of meeting yet determined. If it is decided to hold it as late as August, it will likely go to Newport or to Portland.

GLAUCUS.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

The general meeting held from 10 A. M. to 11 A. M., to-day. A resolution was adopted expressing the interest of the American Association in the efforts of the British Association to reëstablish the Colonial Magnetic Observations, and another preferring the rule as it stands, rather than the amendment proposed by Prof. COFFIN, concerning the publication of the proceedings of the Association. The amendment proposed that the titles of all papers read at the meeting be published. Prof. COFFIN, who offered the amending resolution, explained that he only wished the titles of all papers which were read here to appear in the proceedings. Mr. JAMES HYATT thought this would make the standing Committee a little more careful of the value of the papers put upon the programme. Prof. PIERCE thought the danger to the reputation of the Association would be much greater than now if Prof. COFFIN's proposition were adopted. He protested against requiring of the Standing Committee that they should stand at the door critically to determine whether or not a paper was worthy of the indorsement of the Association, during all the hurry of the meetings. They ought to have the privilege of learning the Society's opinion of a paper before deciding upon its merits, and when it has been read they have that privilege. Prof. COFFIN thought that historically it would be found that the Standing Committee had seriously erred in judgment—rejecting papers that the Association approved.

Prof. PIERCE thought if the Committee ever erred on that side it would find itself in a tight place at the next meeting. If they were unjust appoint a new Committee.

Mr. HYATT thought this was the old question in a new shape—should the Association consist of two sections—the governing and the governed party?

Prof. PIERCE thought that was altogether too absurd and ridiculous a statement, and he hoped members would rise out of and above so murky an atmosphere. He was decidedly severe.

Mr. HYATT responded, the question was taken, and Prof. COFFIN's amendment lost by a large vote.

Mr. PRINCE, of Flushing (L. I.), whose loud-voiced expositions of the phenomena of Spiritualism outside of the Convention have afforded a good deal of amusement to the railroad passengers who stop to dine at the Massasoit, but who has not essayed a word in Convention before, rose now and proposed to offer a resolution, prefacing it with a speech. President ALEXANDER begged him to stick close to his point; Prof. ESSOR CASWELL called him to order—the resolution must be read first; Prof. COFFIN alleged that the preamble must be cut short. Mr. PRINCE protested that his speech was only a preamble, but at last consented to read the resolution, which was for the appointment of a committee of three to examine whether Spiritualism ought or ought not to be reckoned among the sciences. In two minutes the subject had been tabled and sobriety restored.

Breaking into sections in the room devoted to the Meteorologists, Prof. SILLIMAN, Jr., related some facts concerning the effects of lightning conducted by lightning rods into the earth, and then along the gas mains. In one case the solder of the mains was melted, permitting the gas to escape at the joints; at other times nothing of the sort happened. He had no explanation for the phenomena and sought one.

Prof. HENRY remarked that the introduction of gas pipes into our houses brought a new source of danger to human life from electrical discharges. The rod should not merely terminate in the earth, but he had been in the habit of recommending that it be placed in connection with the water or gas pipes. He did not think the safety of houses in any degree prejudiced by the introduction of gas pipes into them. The Gas Companies might object to the connection of the conducting rod with the gas pipes, but inasmuch as the plexus of water and gas pipes below a city must eventually receive the shock, it made little difference to them whether the rod connected or not. But if lightning struck a house where the rod did not connect with the pipes below ground the pipes in the house were sure to be made the medium of its connection with the pipes below.

Prof. LOVERING asked if it would more relieve the house from danger by making the connection with the gas-pipes higher than below the surface.

Prof. HENRY was not sure. ARAGO's suggestion was a wise one, that with certain lords of creation we had better not be too familiar.

Prof. SILLIMAN added a few suggestions and then The Rev. Mr. JONES read a paper on the occasional luminousness of the atmosphere about the Andes; and some very sudden changes from a greatly luminous to a very dark condition of the atmosphere about Quito.

THE LAWS OF STORMS.

Prof. LOOMIS read a paper on the European storm of Dec. 25, 1836—a snow-storm memorable as one of the severest that ever was known in England, and which blocked up the mails for a whole night within a few miles of London—a fact that seems to have been considerably more curious there than a blockade for a week within a few miles of New-York would have been considered here. From a comparison of this storm with the American storm of Dec. 20, 1836, and also the storms of Feb. 4 and 16, 1842, Prof. LOOMIS has been led to the following generalizations: The area covered by a violent storm of rain or snow is sometimes nearly circular in form—sometimes elliptical and sometimes very irregular. In the Winter storms of the United States the north and south diameter of the area is generally much longer than the east and west diameter.

Whenever storms are circular the area of rain or snow is sometimes 1,500 miles in diameter; when their form is elliptical, the area of rain or snow is sometimes 1,000 miles wide and 2,000 or 3,000 miles long.

Sometimes violent storms remain sensibly stationary for four or five days, but generally the centre of a storm has a progressive movement along the earth's surface. The rate of this progress varies from zero to 44 miles per hour. The American storms generally travel faster than the European.

Within the limits of prevalent westerly winds, when violent storms are raging, they generally advance from West to East.

Great rain and snow-storms are generally accompanied by a depression of the barometer near the centre of the storm and its rise near its margin.

Winter storms commence gradually and generally attain their greatest violence only after a lapse of several days, and as gradually die away again. This succession of changes may occur all in one place, but oftener, though the storm may continue for a fortnight, it continues but two or three days in any one place.

For several hundred miles around a violent storm, the wind circulates around the centre in a direction contrary to the motion of the hands of a watch.

In Europe as well as in the United States, on the north side of a great storm the prevalent winds are from the northeast, while on the south side they are from the southwest.

The force of the wind is proportioned to the magnitude and suddenness of the depression of the barometer, but very near the centre of a violent storm there is often a calm.

On the borders of the storm, near the line of maximum pressure, the wind has but little force, and tends outward from the line of greatest pressure.

The wind uniformly tends from an area of high barometer towards an area of low barometer, and this is one, probably, of the most important laws regulating the movement of the wind.

In a great storm the centre of the area of high thermometer frequently does not coincide with that of the area of low barometer or with the centre of the area of rain and snow.

The storms of Europe are very much modified, and sometimes in a great measure controlled by the Alps of Switzerland. By the interposition of these mountains the air which sweeps over them is forced up to a great height, where it is suddenly cooled; its vapor is condensed; heat is accordingly liberated, by which the surrounding air is expanded, and rises above the usual limit of the atmosphere. It thence flows off laterally, leaving a diminished pressure beneath the cloud; that is, the barometer shows a diminished pressure in the neighborhood of the mountain. The mountain thus becomes the centre of a great storm, and the storm may continue stationary for several days, being apparently held in its place by the action of the mountain.

The Mathematical Section was presided over by Prof. J. A. SMITH, of Annapolis, Prof. SNELL, of Amherst, who was first chosen, being absent. The first paper read was by Prof. PIERCE on the

PERSONAL PECULIARITIES OF ASTRONOMERS.

The first portion of this memoir considered the changes which occur in the personal equations of observers. The materials for this inquiry were derived from that vast reservoir of astronomical investigation, the "Greenwich Observations," since it has been under the able administration of Prof. AIRY. The mode of determining the personal equation adopted at this Observatory, from the regular observations and not from especial observations instituted for this purpose, is the only one which is safe and trustworthy. From these observations it appears that observers differ greatly from each other in the continuity and regularity of their habits. There are those who retain for many years, as nearly as it can be ascertained, an invariable personal equation. Others change uniformly and regularly. Others seem to vary by a uniformly increasing or decreasing rate of change; while others, on the contrary, are subject to sudden and abrupt variations, in which there is no evidence of law. Examples were given of all these various peculiarities. In the second portion of the memoir the mental time-scales by which different observers subdivide the second were subjected to analysis, and the extraordinary gain to science which has accrued from the American method of observation was carefully discussed. The time-scale of each observer was inferred from the relative number of times which each tenth of a second occurred in his observations. It was shown that the habits of the observer were invariable in this respect, and were not subject to change with time or circumstance. It was also shown that the reference of this peculiarity to the inequality of the time-scale was the only just and consistent theory. It appears that, although some of the oldest and most experienced observers, such as HENRY and MAIN of the Greenwich Observatory, are peculiarly prone to excessively defective time-scales, from which the younger observers, such as ELLIS, DUNKIN and ROGERSON, of Greenwich, and KEITH and ALMY, of Washington, are comparatively free, yet the veteran ARGELANDER manifests, in this respect, the great superiority of his training. But with the American method the irregularity of time-scale vanishes, and in this first step with which America has commenced its astronomical career, we must, when we examine it historically and critically, claim to recognize the future promise of the country in this science, when the field shall be fairly opened. The American method is the unquestionable product of the Coast Survey of the United States, and was the legitimate result of the rigid and profound methods of research which are uniformly adopted in this magnificent work. The first conception was in the mind of the Superintendent himself, Prof. BACHE, and its complete development and ultimate success were owing to the united action of Prof. BACHE and his friend and assistant, Mr. SEARS C. WALKER. The details of the instrumental invention and execution were intrusted to Messrs. SAXTON, BOND, MITCHEL and LOCKE. Different plans were proposed, but that of Mr. BOND is the one which is at present adopted in the Coast Survey, although some of the others possess peculiar advantages, which deserve further examination and experiment. The ingenious apparatus which has been adopted by Prof. AIRY, at Greenwich, differs radically from either of the American forms, although this distinguished astronomer candidly admits the American origin of the method, and states distinctly that "the practical introduction of galvanic chronographic apparatus, in a form available for the purposes of an observatory, is entirely due (so far as I am aware) to American astronomers.' The injurious effect of introducing the make-circuit signal instead of the break circuit signal, which latter has been rigidly insisted upon by Dr. GOULD, is quite manifest in the Greenwich record. There are other difficulties, however, of a more recondite nature, which deserve thorough examination, as well as those of the other methods, none of which have received the proper investigation from the different inventors, although they cannot fail to be detected or explored by the severe criticism of the Coast Survey. This research would be materially accelerated, if our observatories would devote a due proportion of labor to the use and investigation of the established and received methods of observation with which they are so generously endowed and so magnificently equipped, instead of employing the great mass of their time in the invention of new processes, and should recall the fundamental principle of their existence—*that science, and not art, is the final end of an astronomical observatory.*"

Dr. GOULD made some observations in line with Prof. PIERCE's paper, and then the way was open for a paper by Dr. S. ALEXANDER, on the "Harmonies and Ancient History of the Solar System"—a continuation of some remarks of his at the Albany meeting, showing by the harmonious and curious ratio between the distances of the planets from the sun that some of the planets have stolen from the masses of the others since the first evolutions commenced, and that others have lost of their substances. The paper was a pretty thing to hear, and the demonstration upon the blackboard satisfactorily conclusive that the theory was bred of a conjunction of the pure mathematics and a poetic fancy. The abstract that I had prepared, copied from the blackboard, on the whole, I will not forward to the TIMES. You will get a fair idea of its beauty, however, if you set down first on the left in a column the signs of the zodiac, in the next column, on the right, all algebraic and simple geometric signs, and then extend each line thus begun indefinitely to starboard in a compact arrangement of the digits in all varieties of position. Let the figures to the right of Venus hold a delicate and delightful relation to those that outly Mars, and the ratio of their several differences correspond in marked and definite proportions to the ratio of their diameters, and you will not fail to comprehend the point at which the ladies present smiled with signs of intelligence and apprehension.

The whole morning, in the Geological Section, was given to a discussion in which Sir WM. LOGAN, Professors LESLEY, JAMES HALL and President DEWEY took part upon a paper on the Geology of the Rocky Mountain Chain in the vicinity of Santa Fé, New-Mexico, by WILLIAM P. BLAKE.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS' GEOLOGY.

Very little was known, said Mr. BLAKE in his elaborate papers, of the rock formations of the region about Santa Fé until the visit of Dr. WISLIZENUS and of Lieutenants ALBERT and PECK, in 1846–47. Their collections and observations served to show the presence of cretaceous formations in the valley of the Rio Grande, but were not sufficient to determine the ages of other formations. In 1853–54, Mr. JULES MARCOU crossed the Mountains and made known the existence of formations of the carboniferous period on the eastern slopes of the Santa Fé range. Mr. BLAKE made a tour of exploration through the region in 1857, and here presented some of his observations.

The Santa Fé Mountains are a part of the great Rocky Mountain system. From a few isolated points or knobs which scarcely appear above the general level of the broad plateau, a few miles south of Santa Fé, they gradually rise to a majestic altitude—from 10,000 to 13,000 feet—and extend northwards in a succession of lofty ranges and peaks to the head-waters of the Arkansas. The city of Santa Fé is situated at the eastern base of the range, at an altitude of nearly 7,000 feet above the sea. At this point the central axis of the mountains is formed chiefly of metamorphic rocks, probably silurian and cambrian and older, consisting of gneiss, ore and micaceous slates, with large numbers of intersecting granitic veins, in which a pink or red feldspar is very abundant. A ridge near Taos is not so highly metamorphosed, and the rocks are very slaty. A hornblendic slate, containing garnets very similar to that found at Hanover, New Hampshire, occurs here. On the western slope of the chain the metamorphic slates are overlaid by strata of the carboniferous period, and possibly by Devonian beds. The low hills and ridges directly east of the city, and at the base of the high ridges are composed of carboniferous strata, overlaid by a deep red soil and deposits of detritus or drift from the mountains. It is possible that strata of Permian and Triassic age also occur. In an *arroyo* (ravine) one mile east of the plaza the strata are exposed, and consist of alternating beds of gray sandstone with beds of bluish gray and reddish limestone, of varying thicknesses and a coarse, ferruginous red sandstone at the base. The limestones are fossiliferous, containing procucti, spirifers, althyris and encunites, characteristic of the coal measures. The stratification is very regular, and inclines to the west. The lower beds of sandstone show the action of varying and rapid currents at the time of their deposition, and the surfaces present fine ripple marks of large size. A short distance south of this exposure there is a quarry in the limestone, from which blocks for the construction of the new hall for the territorial Legislature were obtained. The limestone is very hard and full of upper carboniferous fossils.

A quarter of a mile east the carboniferous strata are seen to rest upon the upraised edges of the metamorphic slates, at an angle of forty degrees. Here we find an alternation of strata of sandstone, shales, and limestone, with bituminous layers, and probably in some places seams of coal. The limestone beds are highly charged with encrinites and corals. At another point, near by, in an exposure of less extent, a similar succession of strata were found, and with them a bed of impure bituminous coal, from one to two feet thick. Beyond, in the same ravine, is a great body of bluish and black shales, with a coal seam at the base. Several of the outcrops have been dug into, to obtain coal, but it had not been found in a seam thick enough to be worked with profit. The shales and coal are so much broken down at the exterior, that it was not possible to obtain a correct measurement of the thickness of either. The coal is seamed and divided by thin plates of selenite, and the shales are stained by oxide of iron, and a strong sulphureous odor indicates the decomposition of pyrites. A large number of fossils were obtained here, and in the shales Mr. BLAKE found beautiful impressions of ferns and coal plants. Specimens of these had been examined for him by Prof. LEO LESQUEREUX, who identifies two species, *Cordaites corassifolia* and *Sphenopteris latifolia*, both of which indicate the synchronism of the Santa Fé coal beds with the anthracite and Illinois coal, placing its horizon with the Freeport or Pomeroy coal of Ohio, or the first below the Mahoning sandstone. It thus becomes probable that in the sandstone beds of the sections observed we may have the equivalent of the Mahoming sandstone.

Anthracite Coal.—About twenty-seven miles southwest of Santa Fé, on the flanks of the Placer or Gold Mountains there are workable beds of coal, and specimens from which he procured, are excellent anthracite. Several tons of it were taken out a few years since and carried to Santa Fé, but its characters and the methods of igniting and burning it not being understood, it was not liked. The quality is excellent, and it cannot but be very valuable in that region where timber is scarce. It is of especial importance to the country for its bearing upon the question as to the location of a railroad route to the Pacific. Here is, in all probability, an inexhaustible supply of the most appropriate fuel for locomotives. The strata with which this bed occurs are probably the prolongation of those at Santa Fé, but he had not had an opportunity to examine them closely.

On the Galisteo, about 15 miles southwest of Santa Fé, there are extensive outcrops of ferruginous and yellow sandstones, associated with beds of black shales, which he referred to the coal measures. Beautiful exhibitions of diagonal stratification and ripple-marks are abundant.

Eastern Slope of the Mountains.—The formations of the eastern slope were examined at several points along the road from Santa Fé to Fort Union, and beyond to the Puerto. After passing the granitic axis the first stratified rock is a dark chocolate-colored sandstone, dipping east, and a sandy conglomerate. A bed of limestone crops out beyond, but could not be examined. In the Great Cañon stratified rocks on each side are well exposed to view, and are evidently in bold flexures, which die out as the distance from the mountains increases. No fossils were obtained here, but the formations at the base are believed to be carboniferous, while those above are possibly Permian and Triassic.

Beyond, to the east, the strata are nearly horizontal, and form the table lands about the Pecos Valley. The escarpments of these table lands along the broad valleys of erosion, present beautiful sections of the rocks as well as the most picturesque views. The bluffs which rise to the height of from four to six hundred feet, exhibit a succession of white, gray and red sandstones, with red shales and marls, and here and there a layer of snow-white gypsum.

Upper carboniferous limestone is exposed at Bernal Springs, where he obtained characteristic fossils, identical in appearance with those obtained by Mr. MARCOU at the Pecos villages in 1853. This is overlaid by a great thickness of reduced gray sandstones, apparently without fossils, which may be regarded as supercarboniferous rocks—either carboniferous or permian and triassic, for they are conformable, and there is no line of demarcation. The color is an unimportant characteristic, for the rock is frequently red without and white within, and parts of a bed are often white and others red, the coloration being due in part to the infiltration of ferruginous water.

Rocks at the Puerto.—Beyond Zecalote there is a second axis of granite rock similar to that at the Santa Fé range. Stratified rocks are uplifted in its eastern flank, and form a belt of low hills through which there is a remarkable pass or cut called the Puerto, or gate, leading out upon the broad prairies. There is here a fine section of sandstones and shales, the latter being olive-green, and containing beds of nodular limestone. These strata by alteration would form red shales and bands of gypsum. They are probably the equivalents of the formations about Pecos.

Absence of Lower Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone.—In all these sections, he failed to recognize any well-defined bed of limestone at the base of the Coal Measures containing fossils characteristic of the subcarboniferous limestone. It appears to be absent at the localities visited, the Coal Measures resting directly upon the upturned edges of the older rocks, though it is possible that the thickly bedded red sandstone will be found to be the equivalent of the Devonian.

It is certainly very interesting to find beds of coal so far west characterized by fossils identical with those of the Appalachian coal field, and at an elevation of from seven thousand to twelve thousand feet above the sea, for it is probable that in places the coal extends to the very summit of the mountain with the associate rocks, which are known so to occur.

The beds of limestone, so far as seen, are thin, not exceeding forty feet in any one bed. Mr. BLAKE could not venture to assign the thickness of the whole series of the rocks which must be referred to the coal measures there, but it was probably less than 1,000 feet.

Cretaceous.—No fossils or other indications of Jurassic rocks were obscured. Cretaceous strata were not seen along the Sata Fé road until the Puerto was passed beyond Fort Union. This formation presents bold bluffs along the north fork of the Canadian, with beds of whity limestone containing Inoceramus.

Volcanic Rocks.—The table lands of the Rio Grande especially those on the west side, at the base of the Sierra Madre, are generally capped by horizontal layers of basaltic lava, forming mural faces along the streams and cañons. These are well described by Messrs. PECK and ABERT. On the eastern slope of the mountains, broad lava plains are seen in the neighborhood of Fort Union, and it is found far out upon the prairies in the isolated mounds known as Rabbit Ear and Wagon Mound. The former has the appearance of a volcanic cone, now extinct, but with the crater well defined. It was in all probability a post-cretaceous volcano.

Mineral Resources—Gold Mines.—The mineral resources of the region are extensive and varied, coal, iron, copper, lead, gold and silver, being found in quantity; but having already made a communication on this subject to the Boston Society of Natural History, no further reference was deemed necessary. He would, however, again call attention to the probability that the gold placers of New-Mexico, so long known and worked with success, are probably connected with the recently discovered mines at Pike's Peak and on the head waters of the Arkansas.

The examination of the carboniferous strata of the Rocky Mountains lead him to conclude that the wide expanse of the great carboniferous sea which covered the continent was broken at intervals by islands along the course of the Rocky Mountain chain, and that we there had shores from which in part the materials for the coarse-grained thickly bedded sandstones were derived, and that as in the Appalachians the sandstones of the coal measures predominate in bulk over the limestones, which last may be believed to gradually increase in thickness towards the Mississippi and southerly, while the sandstone beds thin out. Thus, while we find the coal measures thinning out from a thickness of six to ten thousand feet in Pennsylvania to about seven hundred or a thousand feet in Missouri, we will probably find a point of maximum thinness somewhere in Eastern Kansas, and that there is a gradual increase of thickness of the sandstones, at least westward toward the line of the Rocky Mountains. He referred the present great elevation of the strata, 12,000 feet above the sea at some points, not only to a great continental elevation, but to local uplifts and plications. This last is an interesting point—the existence in the distant and central chain of the Rocky Mountains of a geological structure corresponding to the plications and flexures of the Appalachians.

In regard to the existence of Peruvian strata and those of the secondary period, he wished to be fully understood. The only horizons he had identified by fossils were the coal measures and the cretaceous. Between these, in that region, there is a series of strata in which we have in all probability representatives of the Peruvian, Triassic and Jurassic formations—a probability rendered strong by the recent discoveries of Peruvian strata by Dr. SHUMARD in the Guadalupe mountains, much further south in the Rocky Mountain system, and in Kansas by Messrs. MEEK and HAYDEN, who have also brought Jurassic fossils from the Black Hills in the north.

At the evening session, EDWARD HITCHCOCK, Jr., exhibited his Vermont whalebones, Sir WM. LOGAN read his paper on the Laurentian limestones, and Mr. T. S. HUNT his paper on the formation of gypsum and magnesia rocks. Dr. GOULD in a clear and lucid argument, showed that aerolites could not have a lunar origin. Prof. PIERCE thought the argument satisfactory. Prof. SILLIMAN thought it did prove that their nucleus was of lunar origin, though the mass itself of each uerolite might not be. Prof. JAMES H. COFFIN read a paper which the meteorologists pronounced good, on the wind of the southern hemisphere. Rev. THOMAS HILL read a brief paper on certain curves treated by new coördinates. Rev. G. W. BURNAP detailed the causes of variation of temperature of the seasons.

GLAUCUS.

Another Raid upon the Piggeries.

Emulating the example of the great NAPOLEON, and taught by his experience not to falter or make peace so long as there were enemies before him to contend against, Superintendent DOWNING yesterday crossed the Mincio—Broadway, we mean—and attacked the piggeries west of Eighth-avenue and north of Fifty-ninth-street. Nature and art, as Irishmen understand it, have done all they could to make the district a vast piggery. The rough nature of the ground, broken up as it is by rocks, leaves hollows here and there, where the water settles. Around the sloughs thus formed, Irishmen, Dutchmen, and even Americans, have erected shanties for themselves, their fraus, their biddies and their wives, where they rear pigs, dogs, ducks, geese, goats and babies. All make the most of the water-privileges afforded them. Hogs wallow in the mud-puddles—where the water is deep enough, the geese swim in it until their feathers—so many of them as do not rot out—are of a dirty chocolate color, which marks them as an uncommon bird, and children amuse themselves making mud-cakes. In hovels, where one would expect to find pigs, you find men, women, cows and horses, living on socialistic principles. Of course the place is redolent of smells more complicated than the dwellers in Cologne ever dreamed of.

This district extends from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-sixth street, and from the Eighth-avenue to the North River. With Superintendent DOWNING were the following Health Wardens: Stokely, of the First Ward; Riel, of the Fourth; Lawrence, of the Fifth; Longcroft, of the Eighth; Abbott, of the Eleventh; Walch, of the Twelfth; Glastaler, of the Sixteenth; Coles, of the Eighteenth; Chappell, of the Twenty-first; and Murray, of the Twenty-second. Enough others to make up the number of men from the Superintendent's office to sixteen, were also in attendance. Six policemen, with clubs, and six Irishmen, sappers and miners, with their pickaxes and crowbars, completed the party.

The Columbian Hotel, at the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway, was the place of rendezvous, and there the invading force assembled at 9 o'clock.

First the party beat the "Bush." At WILLIAM OMPHALEUS' five pigs were found. These were confiscated and carried to the Pound, while the pens where they had found their shelter were leveled to the ground.

The country residence of PATRICK CARBERRY and his pigs was next attacked. The "Lord of the Manor" was away from home at work in the Central Park. His wife defended the rights of poor people in general and her own in particular in a way which would have touched the heart of any philanthropist, but Mr. DOWNING turned a deaf ear to all her entreaties. The place was declared in a state of siege, and forthwith the policemen proceeded to invest it. The sappers and miners assaulted the pens vigorously and bravely. The pigs, which had foresight enough of what was in store for them, made their escape by running between the legs of those where there was the most favorable opening. The majority of the porkers, however, were imprisoned in one of the shanties to await the arrival of the wagon which should convey them to the Pound, and the demolition of the pig-pens was proceeded with. This having been accomplished, the party turned their attention to their prisoners. They were transferred to the wagon, notwithstanding a forcible resistance. Now and then, one whose tail, ears and legs had become so bedaubed with mud that that it was as difficult to keep hold of him as though he were covered with soft soap, slipped through the fingers of his captors and led them a pleasant chase up and down the rocks and through the mud-puddles, in which the locality abounded. Three of the pigs took refuge under the house of the proprietor of the piggery. One of the workmen crawled under and drove them out. After an exciting chase they were captured, and the party proceeded to a locality euphoniously and appropriately termed Bull-frog Town.

Mrs. MULHOLLAND's two pigs were taken to the Pound. JOHN RUSSELL had removed his pigs and taken away his boilers. MICHAEL BREIN had paid due attention to the notice which had been served upon him. THOS. MCMANUS, it was said, had made $20,000 in the pig and offal-boiling business. Hardly any sum less than that could compensate a man whose nose had any sensibility whatever for living in such a stench as his swill boxes and barrels created. D. ROWLAND's three hundred pigs had been disposed of, though there were still twelve stump tail cows and a suggestive milk-wagon in the yard, together with three offal boilers. Men and boys were busily engaged ladling out the swill from the barrels and emptying it into wagons in order to carry it after the pigs. Mr. ROWLAND promised to have everything out of the way to-day, and argued very strenuously that it would be much better to let him remove the nuisance than to create one by spreading the odorous fluid over the ground. From the rest of Frogtown the invaders found the pigs had been pretty generally removed. Where they were not, they were carried to the Pound, and their habitations were leveled; lime was plentifully sprinkled about and the offal-boilers were carried to the Corporation-yard.

Late in the afternoon the party returned to the City, carrying stenches in their noses which it will require time and much pure air to expel. Mr. DOWNING intends to continue the war until all the piggeries from the North to the East River are thoroughly exterminated.

Of course, so long as they get rid of them, New-Yorkers do not care where the pigs are taken to, but possibly before many months those who live on the sand banks of Long Island will begin to hold their noses and cry out for our City Inspector to come over and help them.

BI-CENTENNARY CELEBRATION OF THE SETTLEMENT OF NORWICH, CONN.—The anniversary of the settlement of Norwich, Conn., in 1659 is to be celebrated on the 7th and 8th of September next. The cornerstone of a monument to the memory of JOHN MASON, one of the earliest settlers of the town, will be laid. Hon. JOHN A. ROCKWELL will deliver an oration. The exercises of the anniversary celebration will consist of an historical address by DANIEL C. GILMAN, a hymn by Mrs. SIGOURNEY, addresses by Bishop LEE of Delaware, and DONALD G. MITCHELL, of New-Haven; a poem by ANSON G. CHESTER, and a song composed by GEORGE CANNING HILL, of Boston. It will close with a grand banquet in the evening.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Col. Johnson and the Havre Consulship—Further Disclosures Promised.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

The *Constitution's* flat denial of the truth of the TIMES' dispatch about Col. JOHNSON's resignation of the Havre Consulship, will probably result in a card from that gentleman. It is believed that Mr. BUCHANAN himself penned the denial. Mr. JOHNSON declares the TIMES' dispatch to be literally correct, except as to the understanding that he should receive an appointment on quitting the *Union*. Mr. JOHNSON thinks he may find it necessary to "go into print" to defend himself. Had Mr. BUCHANAN wished to reprove him, Mr. J. thinks he had a proper opportunity on the previous evening, when they took tea together at the Soldier's Home. He felt indignant at being rebuked in a public car, and in the presence of several members of the Cabinet. Secretary CASS has since assured Mr. JOHNSON that the President meant no insult. What says the Brigadier?

A Cry and a Commentary.

From the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859.

We very seldom think it worth while to take any notice whatever of the numberless misrepresentations and calumnies with which it is the habit of the less scrupulous Opposition organs to assail the President of the United States, either in their editorial columns, or through the convenient medium of some Washington letter-writer; but we will depart from our usual course in this respect, so far as to refer to what purports to be a letter from Washington, published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Aug. 5, and professing to give an account of the circumstances attending Col. JOHNSON's resignation of the Consulate at Havre. This statement, so far as President BUCHANAN is concerned, is utterly and absolutely untrue.

We take for granted that Col. JOHNSON neither suggested nor would sanction any part of the publication to which we allude. We presume that, aside from the impropriety of such conduct in his case, he has lived long enough to be aware of the ridicule which invariably attaches to *officials* who redress their grievances, real or imaginary, by flying into print, under the illusion that the public concerns itself at all about them. We attribute the perversions and misrepresentations, therefore, to the habitual story-telling of the TIMES' "special dispatches."

From the New-York Tribune.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 7, 1859.

The *Constitution* of this morning pronounces the telegraphic dispatch of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Friday in respect to the alleged altercation at the cars between the President and Col. SAM. JOHNSON, as utterly and absolutely untrue. That statement is not now before me, but there are other persons than Col. FLORENCE who bear witness to the fact, that the President publicly assailed Mr. JOHNSON for not going to his station, who defiantly responded that he had not sought the office, and that it was at the disposal of Mr. BUCHANAN. Just upon the eve of the President's departure last year for Bedford, he gave way to passion by severely berating Judge BLACK in the presence of fifty persons in the Executive Chamber.

Important from the Kansas Gold Mines.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 8.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says that the Overland Express arrived last night at Leavenworth, with Denver City dates of the 29th ult. Great excitement prevailed at the mines in consequence of the discovery of rich diggings at the head waters of the Colorado. Hundreds were leaving daily for the diggings.

Another express, due to-day, will probably bring the details of the new discoveries.

The Leavenworth *Times*, of to day, says that a secret Vigilance Committee was organized during the past week for the purpose of breaking up the extensive gang of horse-thieves and robbers which infest the Territory. One or two victims had suffered the death penalty, and others were punished until they confessed their crimes and exposed their associates The Committee disbanded after gaining sufficient knowledge to effect the destruction of the different gangs.

Tennessee Election.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 8.

In thirty Counties, more than half the State vote, NETHERLAND, Opposition for Governor, gains 1,600, indicating a Democratic majority of about 8,000.

The Opposition elect their Congressmen in the Eighth and Ninth Districts.

The State Senate is certainly one, and probably three Democratic majority. The House is certainly three, and probably five Democratic majority.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

Southern papers say that the schooner *Reindeer*, which sailed from Mobile in June, has been lost at sea, and the crew have arrived safely at New-Orleans. The schooner was owned in Baltimore and insured in Northern offices.

A cargo of 600 Africans has been landed on the Coast of Florida, near Tampa. As soon as the landing was effected, the vessel was fired and abandoned. This statement is made on the authority of United States Marshal BLACKBURN.

Fire—Railroad Depot Burned.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

At about 4½ o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in the Dépôt of the South Berwick Railroad, at Salmon Falls, (N. H.,) which was entirely destroyed. A westerly wind drove the flames across the river to South Berwick, (Me.,) where thirteen buildings were burned. The whole loss is $20,000; insured for about $5,000 in Cocheco, Saco and York county offices.

A Man Probably Murdered.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Aug. 8.

The body of ELISHA T. STERLING, a well-known citizen of this city, was found early yesterday morning on the pavement, with his skull fractured. He had been probably murdered.

The Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 8.

The Directors of the Central Railroad meet to-night at 6 o'clock, when three per cent. dividend will be declared.

New-York Politics.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 8.

At the Democratic caucus, held in this city on Saturday evening, there was a spirited contest between the two factions, which it is thought will result in double delegations being sent to the State Convention. From this District, in three Wards, two sets of delegates were elected, and in one Ward the delegates elected are claimed both by the Hards and Softs.

The Steamship Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8.

The new steamship *Yorktown*, of the New-York, Norfolk and Richmond line, arrived here at noon to-day. A grand festival was held on board of her.

The Yacht Squadron at New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Monday, Aug. 8.

The Yacht Squadron have spent the day at this harbor. A race between the *Zinga* and *Gipsey* for a purse of $100 around Plum Island came off to-day, and resulted in the success of the *Gipsey*. A grand ball is to be given this evening at the Pequot House in honor of the yacht-men, the music by Dodworth's Band of New-York. The fleet leaves for Newport at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Destructive Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 8.

The planing mill and lumber-yard of MOORE, HALSTEAD & Co. were burned yesterday, together with five dwelling-houses. The loss is estimated at $125,000. No insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

THE STEAMER VIXEN.—We are requested to correct a statement, published in a morning paper, that the hands on board the United States steamer *Vixen* have been paid off. Such is not the fact. They will probably, however, be paid in a day or two.

Two new mineral springs have just been discovered in North Carolina; one of them on the estate of Ex-Gov. Manly.

PLYMOUTH CONVENTION.

National Convention of Spiritualists.

Declaration of Spiritualist Sentiments—Speeches—Rows and Rigmarole Generally.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.
PLYMOUTH, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859.

This Convention came together this morning at Davis' Hall in this town, holding its first session at 10½ o'clock. But a few Spiritualists were in attendance, and those only from the neighboring localities and Boston, so that the title of "National" is yet open to question. As the trains come in to-morrow, however, some of the larger lights are looked for, and their arrival may possibly give more color to the name. There are so few men of any mark in Spiritualism here, that it is not worth while to record them, otherwise than in their places as officers of the Convention. As is usual in such convocations, crinoline predominates, and to-morrow, I suppose, will get the talking-mania on—if it is ever off. I am here to listen and report.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The business of the Convention was begun this morning with the appointment of officers, as follows: Mr. J. S. LOVELAND of Boston, President; Messrs. H. C. Wright and B. P. Shillaber, (Mrs. Partington) of Boston, and Hon. J. M. Kenney of Wareham, Vice-Presidents; Dr. A. B. Child of Boston, Mr. Johnson of Middleboro, and B. H. Crandon of Plymouth, Secretaries.

A Committee on Resolutions was also appointed, consisting of Messrs. A. E. Newton of Boston, editor of the Boston *Spiritual Age*, S. B. Brittan, Boston, D. F. Goddard, Chelsea, J. C. Woodman, Portland, Jacob Edson and H. C. Wright of Boston. A Business Committee had also been appointed, comprising mainly the same names.

The first action of importance was the submission, by Mr. NEWTON, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, of an elaborate

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS.

While this Committee claims no authority to construct a creed for Spiritualists, or to adopt tests of fellowship for any sectarian purpose, yet, in view of the manifold mistakes and persistent misrepresentations of Anti Spiritualists, both in public and in private, in press and in pulpit, its members feel called upon to exercise the manifest right of defining their own position and setting forth their own sentiments, in so far as they profess to have any agreement.

We therefore adopt the following statement as representing the views of this Convention on the topics herein specified:

1. *Who are Spiritualists?* We recognize as Spiritualists, according to the now common use of the term, all who hold to the one fact, *that human spirits have a conscious personal existence after the death of their physical bodies, and can and do manifest themselves and do communicate to those in the body, under suitable conditions.* Beyond this, on questions of Philosophy, Morals, Theology, Reform, etc., we profess no full agreement, and take no responsibility for each other's opinions or acts. We expect to see alike in these matters only as we arrive at like states of mental and spiritual growth. Nevertheless, we regard ourselves entitled to the name of Spiritualists in its full sense, only as we adopt and practice sentiments which are truly spiritual in their nature and tendency; that is, refined, purifying and elevating.

2—*What is Spiritualism?* In its modern and restricted sense, Spiritualism may mean nothing more than the mere fact of spirit existence and intercourse. But it is also often applied to a system of philosophy or religion, based upon this cardinal fact. When thus applied, we would define the term as follows: It embraces all truth relating to man's spiritual nature, capacities, relations, duties, welfare and destiny; also, all that is known or to be known relative to other spiritual beings, and to the occult forces and laws of the universe. It is thus catholic and all-comprehensive. We deem this department of truth to be but partially understood by even the most capacious minds on earth, and hence wide differences of opinion exist among Spiritualists as to its details. Each individual is expected to form his or her own conclusion according to the evidences presented to the individual mind. In accepting modern evidence bearing on this subject, we do not necessarily reject the ancient. Hence it is no part of Spiritualism to deny the truth or authority of the Bible, each Spiritualist being at liberty to place his own estimate upon the value of that and of all other ancient records. Spiritualism, therefore, should not be confounded with the Harmonial Philosophy, so-called, of ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS; nor with the Deism of Dr. HARE; nor with the individual theories of any other writer, however prominent among Spiritualists; nor even with the teachings of disembodied spirits themselves, inasmuch as these appear to differ as widely in their opinions as do the spirits in the body. None of these are recognized by us as authoritative teachers, though each may have some truth, and that truth belong to Spiritualism. But while we undertake, not to define Spiritualism in all its details, we yet agree in affirming that its grand practical aim is the quickening and unfolding of the spiritual or divine nature in man, to the end that the animal and selfish nature shall be overcome, and all evil and disorderly affections rooted out; in other words, that the works of the flesh may be supplanted in each individual by the fruits of the spirit, and then humanity becomes a brotherhood, and God's will be done on the earth as it is in the heavens. Hence we emphatically declare that no theory or practice which tends to abrogate moral distinctions, to weaken the sense of personal responsibility, or to give a loose rein to animal desire, by whomsoever taught or received, can with any propriety be considered a part of Spiritualism.

3. *Relation of Spiritualism to specific reforms*—Since man's spiritual welfare in this and the after life is intimately connected with his conduct, his habits, his occupation and surroundings, as well as his belief and motives of life, we recognize all questions of human development and practical reform as legitimately embraced in Spiritualism. Hence, as earnest and consistent Spiritualists, we cannot fail to take well-directed efforts for such objects as the following: 1. Physiological reform in general, including temperance, dietetics, anti tobacco, and dress reform—to the end that our bodies may be made the most fit and useful habitations and instruments for the spirit. 2. Educational reform—that body, mind and spirit may be unfolded healthfully and harmoniously, in accordance with their own laws, and by the use of the most enlightened methods. 3. Parentage reform—that every child may be secured its right to a healthful and well-balanced organism, and an introduction to life under favorable conditions. 4. The emancipation of women from all legal and social disabilities, that she may fulfill her noblest mission and be fitted to become the mother of noble off spring, as she cannot while a mental or a slave. 5 The abolition of all Slavery, whether chattel, civil, mental or spiritual—because freedom is the birthright of man and the indispensable condition of his best development. 6. The establishment of universal peace—because contention, violence and bloodshed are the offspring of animalism, contrary to the dictates of brotherhood, and opposed to man's spiritual progress. 7. Theological and ecclesiastical reform—because belief in error and subjection to authority are unfriendly to human progress. 8. Social reform and reorganization on the principles of a brotherhood—because the present antagonistic and selfish relations of society are averse to man's highest welfare, and fail to meet the wants of his unfolding spiritual nature. 9. In every other effort, general and specific, which commends itself to our individual judgments, as tending to elevate and spiritualize mankind.

4.—*Organization.*—While we would carefully avoid combinations for any improper purpose, such as that of limiting individual freedom, controlling each other's opinion, or avoiding personal responsibility, yet we affirm the propriety and the desirableness of association on the part of those who agree for the promotion of any proper object in which they feel mutually interested. Among the more proper objects which may be named, are those of affording mutual aid and encouragement in the true life, promoting friendly and fraternal intercourse and interest in each other's welfare, and coöperating for the support of public meetings.

This having been read, some desultory talking continued for a time. At 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned over for an hour, to meet again at the

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order, precisely at 2, and invited discussion on the first clause of the Report, but no one was willing to take the initiative in talking, and a silence of ten minutes was got through with tediously, when some gentleman made the apparently unnecessary motion, by way of filling up time, that speeches be limited to a space of fifteen minutes. Carried.

Not a speech but a *silence* of fifteen minutes immediately followed. The people expected some manifestation of talking intelligences, but the spirit was not on them and they held their peace. Finally it was moved, seconded and carried that the Report or Declaration be again read, by way of spiritual stimulus, which was done.

It was then moved by Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT that the first section of the Report be adopted, namely, that answering the question, Who are Spiritualists? In his discussion of the definition of this term, Mr. W. held that those not subscribing to the first clause of this section could not be Spiritualists, and proceeded to set forth the exhilarating fact that only those of the most refined natures who most reveled in the possession of all Godlike virtues could become true Spiritualists, while true Spiritualism tends to raise man up to this standard.

Mr. JOSHUA WILDER had some queer notions about himself as he would be in the spirit, the most edifying of which was that he would ever continue to be the same "JOSHUA WILDER—bones and all."

Mr. CLUER, a wild sort of philanthropic guerilla of Boston, was opposed to any set speech-making. He thought the conduct of the Convention should be left entirely to Spiritual direction, each individual to speak as he found himself clothed with super-mundane intelligence. Mr. CLUER didn't believe in bringing certain men forward to speak Preferred that Professor this or Professor that would stay away rather than come here to blow the trumpet of their own importance. CLUER was "down on all such exclusivism."

Mr. DURFEE, a placid enthusiast from Pennsylvania, had come 500 miles to attend the Convention. He congratulated his Spiritual friends in the body that they had got together, and then discussed the objects of the Forefathers in coming here, finding in the oppression of the Spiritualists in these days only a type of the oppression of thought put upon the Puritans of 1620. He made no allusion, however, to the Salem witches.

Mr. GODDARD, a very nervous and very sensitive looking gentleman, entered into a distressingly technical definition of Spiritualism. Man an expansible being—expansible ideas—Od-force and development, being the burden of his not very facetious remarks.

The pugnacious Mr. CLUER here sprang to his feet again. Mr. CLUER was plainly "spiling for a fight." He thought this Convention a pack of Pharisees if they supposed themselves better men as Spiritualists than outsiders.

Nobody took up the challenge; but a Mr. ROBBINS, of Plymouth, went on, as if nothing had happened, to say that he thought the Spirits should influence the meeting. In illustration of the influence had on those in the body by Spirits, he mentioned the circumstance of the wife of a leading Boston Doctor of Divinity having prayed to God one morning to be led by Him to where she ought to go, and finding herself shortly after miraculously descending from an omnibus into a convocation of Spiritualists. The meeting, however, on this occasion had proved a very inharmonious one, which the speaker very much regretted. Other persons might look upon this want of harmony as providential—Mr. ROBBINS thought it anything but that. In fact, he gave the company pretty clearly to understand that he knew where it *did* come from, and that the place was warm.

Mr. LOVELAND vacated the Chair and discussed the first section of the Report at some length, setting forth his favorable opinion of its clearness and force. He agreed with a former speaker—Mr. GODDARD—so far as he could comprehend him! Meek-spirited Mr. GODDARD pocketed the insulting compliment and sate still.

Mr. NEWTON discoursed upon Spiritualism in our churches. He thought religious societies were mainly composed of Spiritualists, and these were the redemption of the whole. Opposers in the Press and Pulpit, in public as in private, had persistently maligned Spiritualism,—had classified it with sensualism, free love, &c. He disavowed all this, and argued that the finest and purest of all human susceptibilities find their centre in the theories of Spiritualism.

Guerilla CLUER here once more dashed into the crowd. He had been investigating this doctrine since his youth; had seen the necessity of relying on his own judgment and common sense as his best guide in all human affairs, and, therefore, (scowling savagely at the meekest man on the platform) deprecated this toadying to the big-bugs of Spiritualism. He could not see the consistency of punishing a poor Spiritualist with twelve months' imprisonment for committing adultery, fornication and such improprieties, while delicate ladies, who had accepted the doctrines of Spiritualism, *could have their little affinities*. This part of Mr. CLUER's remarks was exceedingly affluent in illustration. In fact he became unpleasantly personal, and gave the names of some Boston brothers and sisters who had been harmonizing "beyond what was fit." The more the audience wouldn't fight, the madder CLUER grew, and finally sat down amid a feeling of relief from the Spiritual listeners whose names he had not happened to mention.

Mr. WRIGHT, treating CLUER as a parenthesis, went back to science and high-talking, and entered into a new definition of Spiritualism. It had always been believed by the Turks, Persians, Chinese, and other intelligent nations in the same quarter of the world, that angelic communication with human beings had always been carried on through *disembodied* Spirits, while Methodists, Baptists, and the prevailing Christian denominations, believed that such communication was held only through the agency of Spirits who had never been in the flesh—angels. The latter belief was giving way to the former, and the theory was becoming universal that *disembodied* Spirits do now communicate with individuals on the earth, while the converse was also found to be the case under certain conditions. The speaker thought that all those in the flesh, if they would only rise to certain conditions of body and mind, would not only receive direct impression, but communicate *viva voce* with the other states of existence. Here he pictured the influence on our conduct of the knowledge that we were specially cared for and watched over by our disembodied friends. Such a belief is inexpressibly beautiful—a motive for purity of heart and purity of conduct. He further argued that not only was there nothing inconsistent with religion and Bible teaching in Spiritualism, but, on the contrary, the latter was especially corroborative of the former.

After some further miscellaneous remarks by various miscellaneous moralists, the Convention adjourned over in peace, CLUER holding his two-edged tongue to 7½ o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At the appointed hour the Convention was again called to order, and Mr. NEWTON delivered a long and argumentative address on Spiritualism—its evidences, uses, &c. It was listened to with much attention, but was too long and too dry to warrant publication. The feature of the evening, however, was the recital, by a certain Miss SUSIE CLUER, of Mr. PIERREPONT's poem, "Passing Away," and Mrs. HEMANS' "Yearnings of the Spirit." This damsel, a daughter, I suppose, of the tremendous CLUER, is but 14 years of age, and save for the circumstance that she shuts her eyes while speaking, might be mistaken for a clever and pretty girl at an academy exhibition, reciting extremely well verses which she has carefully learned.

GOTHAM.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Public Meeting in behalf of Woman's Rights, at Poughkeepsie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

Having been here during the past three days in attendance upon the meetings of the New-York State Teacher's Association, I concluded to remain to hear what the advocates of Woman's Rights might have to say at the meeting to be held here to-day. As several of the persons who are actively engaged in this movement had been in attendance upon the teachers' meetings, and as one of the principal topics for discussion was to be the "Education of Woman," it occurred to me that this gathering might be intended as a sequel to the proceedings of the Convention, which closed its sessions last night; and to some extent this supposition has been verified, inasmuch as the chief speaker to the resolutions that were brought forward—the Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN BLACKWELL—made criticisms, chiefly just ones, upon the proceedings of the Educational Convention.

Mrs. BLACKWELL said it made her tremble often, to appear before an audience on a public occasion yet she was willing to suffer this in behalf of Woman, and the cause which she felt to be so just. The subject of declamation by girls was spoken of and earnestly advocated; the chief argument in its favor being that where the practice is encouraged the desire to declaim and participate in discussion is developed in the minds of girls. She informed us that it has been said men were units and women ciphers; and when you put the women on the right side of the men you increased them ten-fold; but she thought, during the first day of the Educational Convention, that the women were getting on the wrong side of them, thus reducing the men to decimal fractions. After claiming that the strong-minded women were gaining strength in the Teachers' Associations, she said, they have handed out the *inch*, and now woman is going to take the *ell*.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY delivered an address, setting forth the claims of her class of progressionists. It was well written, and delivered in an admirable style, and was comparatively free from extreme radicalism. She said that in the year 1789, girls were first admitted into the public schools of Boston, and then only in Summer, while the attendance of boys was small. This was done in order that the number of pupils in attendance might be sufficient to enable them to draw the public money. To-day the State makes no distinction between her sons and daughters in their education at the public schools; but when they come to the higher educational institutions, the daughter is excluded. Seven years ago Miss A. rose in the New-York State Teachers' Association, at Rochester, and obtained the floor for the first time, to speak in behalf of her sister teachers; yet those very young women in whose behalf she stood up would hardly recognize her afterwards, such were their prejudices. At the recent meeting here, several women appeared upon the platform to discuss the topics brought before the Association. This is the evidence that Woman is gaining strength and overcoming prejudices. Would those engaged in this cause divest themselves of those who hang upon their train, advocates of all sorts of errors and extreme radicalism, under the plea of "reform,"—the cause would attract many who now stand aloof. The Convention that met here to-day, (she added,) was characterised by earnest, sensible appeals; and the attendance has been large, and that too by a class of people who would not have risked their reputation to be seen at such a Convention five years ago.

During the Afternoon Session, the subject of the "Legal Rights of Women" was considered. Mrs. BLACKWELL said she was not a law student; that to her, "law was as a muddle," that there is no justice in it. She maintained her arguments with a skill that showed her familiarity with the subject. All the remarks during the session were made on one side. The people of the town came out to hear what these women had to say for themselves, and not to dispute with them.

At the Evening Session, "Woman's Political Rights" were considered. It was declared that the cause must prevail; that truth, though crushed and buried beneath a mound so high that to raise it all the hills must be leveled, would burst forth, scattering the mound in its triumphal rising. We were told that man has a half eagle for every cent. of property that is owned by woman throughout the land. The burden of the arguments was that Woman is wronged in her rights of holding property. She wants to vote that she may correct these evils. The meetings were very orderly, and attended by some five hundred persons.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement at Union College.

SCHENECTADY, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.
Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The exercises of Commencement season at Union College were not so varied this year as on former occasions. The action of the Trustees in compelling the different Literary Societies to select their speakers, only with the advice and consent of the Faculty, led to resolutions in each to make no effort to secure them. On this account many thought the exercises would be uninteresting and dull. The number of visitors was probably smaller than last year. The selection of Dr. NOTT's successor created considerable excitement in the College at the close of the term. This brought together a full Board, who calmed the feeling that existed by giving encouragement that Dr. HICKOK would be the President, whenever the office should become vacant.

The address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society was delivered by Ex-Governor BOUTWELL on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday morning the Class of 1809 celebrated their fiftieth anniversary. An oration was delivered by the Hon. F. H. W. WARNER of your City. There are twelve of the class still living, ten of whom were at the meeting. In the afternoon of the same day, the Alumni met. This meeting was exceedingly interesting. In the absence of the President and Vice-President of the Association, Judge CAMPBELL was called to the chair. After the annual collation, reports were heard and received from the Executive Committee and others. Many remarks were made about the Hall now in course of erection. Mr. BLATCHFORD, the Treasurer, spoke encouragingly of the finances, and thought a day would not be lost in the progress of the work. After a number of resolutions had been passed, the classes, from the founding of the College, were called. The representatives of the early classes were few. The class of 1809 was the first which had a representative present. Judge SHALER of Pittsburg, gave a short account of his class while in College, and what it had done in the world. It has had many honored names. Judge EDMONDS also spoke of his class. Dr. HICKOK spoke of having Senator SEWARD, TAYLER LEWIS, and other distinguished names for classmates. Judge CAMPBELL spoke for his class. Professor NEWMAN and others spoke of their classes with interest, and recounted many eminent names. In the evening Judge EDMONDS delivered an oration before the Alumni. His subject was "Lord Bacon." A poem pronounced by FITZ HUGH LUDLOW, on the "College and the Man," was well received.

On Thursday, the 28th, the Commencement exercises took place. The speeches were thirty in number, and were all pronounced with clearness and effect. I have time to notice but two. These took the prizes. The oration pronounced by EDWARD CHASE, of Maine, was beautifully written and well spoken. The subject was "Soul-life." The other was by G. W. ADAMS, of Utica. The subject was "What can You do?" It found many admirers. After the award of the medals to the gentlemen just mentioned, the Warner prize (lately instituted) was awarded to D. B. JACKSON for the best scholarship and best deportment. The prize is a silver goblet valued at $50.

The following Honorary Degrees were conferred:

A. M.—J. Miller, J. Dickson, Erastus Smith.
D. D.—The Rev. R. H. Wallace, the Rev. E. E. Seelye, the Rev. W. Reed.
LL. D.—The Hon. T. A. Lott, the Rev. W. R. Williams, the Hon. H. W. Warner.

These degrees may be the last conferred by Union, with Dr. NOTT at the head of it. In this view, this last Commencement has been a deeply interesting one. W.

Madison University.

The Commencement exercises at Madison University will begin with the Baccalaureate Sermon, to be delivered by the President, the Rev. Dr. EATON, on Sunday, August 14. On Sunday evening, the Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, of this City, will deliver the annual sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry. On Monday, 15th, the public examination of the Theological Classes; on Monday evening, the anniversaries of the Literary Societies, with an oration by the Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn, and a poem by W. H. C. HOSMER, of Avon; on Tuesday, the annual address before the Education Society, by the Rev. Dr. HISCOX, of this City, and the oration before the Alumni, by the Rev. BARNAS SEARS, President of Brown University. On Wednesday, 17th, the Commencement, to be followed by the usual social Conference in the evening. During the week the corner stone of a new and imposing edifice will be laid. The Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, of this City, will give an address on the occasion.

The Douglas Democracy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the telegraph informed us last Fall that Senator DOUGLAS had carried the State of Illinois against the allied forces of the Republicans and the Administration, I addressed a letter to the TIMES, claiming the victory as a national one, establishing the principle of popular sovereignty, as in union with the popular will, and in harmony with the Democratic ideas that vitalize our political institutions. I claimed also that the struggle upon the plains of Illinois clearly foreshadowed and defined the nature of the approaching Presidential canvass—as one involving the future peace of the States, by deciding finally whether or not the question of Slavery should be localized, and its agitation removed from the sphere of our general elections. It was clear that, if the views I expressed were correct, the candidate of the Democratic Party would of necessity have to represent the principle of popular sovereignty as the sheet-anchor of hope and safety for the Union, by means of which it would ride securely upon the troubled waves of agitation, and bid defiance to the storms of mistaken fanaticism and the fickle winds of party doctrine. My letter provoked a reply, and occasioned a brief controversy. In that reply the principle of popular sovereignty was derided, the importance of the Illinois canvass underrated, and the claims of Senator DOUGLAS set aside as puerile and illusive. Time, however, has been steadily at work, and the bearings of the Illinois campaign upon the political future of the country can now be properly estimated and understood. In the Northern States we behold the gratifying spectacle of a universal and consolidated Douglas Democracy, occupying the middle-ground of prudence and safety, and opposing a firm resistance to the assaults of radical extremes; while in the South day by day records new concessions to the conservative spirit of the Northern Democracy, which indicate a peaceful and decisive revolution in the current of Southern feeling. The expectations of the most enthusiastic friends of Mr. DOUGLAS are more than fulfilled. They have found in him a man of balanced judgment and unflinching courage, who has led the van of popular opinion with admirable tenacity of purpose and precision of system; who has written no *unwise* letters, made no political mistakes, and compromised neither his party or himself by unpardonable faults of judgment. If the result of the canvass in Illinois demonstrated the vitality of the principle of popular sovereignty, the present position of parties demonstrates the strength of the leader who had the wisdom to undertake and the courage to prosecute great political designs, and who is now on the eve of accomplishing results, the value of which can hardly be properly set forth by the cotemporary historian. And it is with something more than a common satisfaction that we discern in the political horizon the signs of a new dawn, fraught with life and liberty and peace to our beloved country.

C. E. H.

London and American Tract Societies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some over-kind friend has sent me a copy of a Beekman-street journal, containing a characteristic letter from one of the officials of the London Tract Society, intended to invalidate one or two of the statements in my review of Dr. PATTON's letters on the London and American Tract Societies, as published in the TIMES. The position of the writer and the importance of the question entitle this communication to a brief notice.

It may be remembered that by a course of argument to which no reply has been attempted—unless the fact that somebody "went through the Revolution" be an answer—the claim of superior economy and efficiency for the London Society was completely disproved. Columns and pages of false logic and mathematics did not bear investigation. The unfairness of comparing systems widely different in their objects and relations, and of testing the economy of missionary agencies by commercial schemes, was effectually exposed; and the benevolence and economy of American colportage, slanderously impeached, were triumphantly vindicated. The boasted superiority of the London Society's method of manufacturing was shown to be fallacious, and the representations respecting its plan of circulation were seen to be indefinite, inaccurate and unjust. In the expenditure of charitable funds, it was demonstrated that, while each institution employed its means in accordance with the intent of its patrons, the American Society accomplished far more in the one specialty of the London Society, besides appropriating $100,000 a year to a benevolent enterprise, (colportage,) which the London Society ignores, and for which it has no substitute. The prices of the London Society's publications were shown to be from 60 to 100 per cent. greater than those of the American—notwithstanding the assertion that they are "as cheap;" and the oft-repeated allegation that "colportage is paid for twice" was disproved by the statements of Dr. PATTON himself. Every essential point of a sophistical and mischievous pamphlet—and of the editorials which repeated and indorsed its errors—was fairly met and refuted. There the matter should have rested, unless the authors of these unjust charges against a Christian institution had honorably retracted their errors. Instead of this, resort is had to England in support of a bad cause. Let us see whether a London indorsement should give currency to a New-York counterfeit.

It is not my present purpose to discuss the several items of the London Secretary's letter, editorially commended as from a "highly intelligent and in every way reliable gentleman;" it will suffice to show that on the very question on which he writes he is as *unreliable* as the pamphlet or the journal he is summoned to sustain. Like them he deals in assertions without proofs. Take these three successive statements as illustrating the method by which a foreign writer "thoroughly refutes" an American when discussing American matters:

"1. The London Society can *produce* more cheaply than the American because its paper, printing, stitching and binding are all submitted to fair competition."

Answer—I am not aware that there is any more "fair competition" in the paper market of London than in New-York; indeed, I had innocently thought that a heavy *duty* on paper in England, from which the American publisher is exempt, gave a slight advantage to the latter. Perhaps I am mistaken. Then as to "printing, stitching and binding," if the London Society gains anything by "competition" beyond the point of reasonable wages for operatives and just profits for contractors, it is dishonorably gained; if it does not, then the American Society, owning and working its own presses, and paying its workmen current wages, may and does save the contractors' profit, the cost of rent, etc., and "can produce more cheaply" than the London Society. The difference in the price of labor in the two countries may give some advantage to the London Society, but this is compensated by the quality of the work, and the convenience and economy of manufacturing publications from a hundred thousand stereotype plates and engravings under the same roof.

"2. The American Society can *sell* cheaper because it never regards the cost of production in the determination of its prices; but makes up the loss in sales from its benevolent contributions. But in the end, its books cost the Christian public more than those of the London Society."

Answer.—The converse of each and all of these propositions is true. The American Society *always* "regards the cost of production in the determination of its prices," and always did; it does *not* "make up the loss in sales," through ordinary channels, "from its benevolent contributions," for there is no "loss" to "make up;" and whether in the beginning or "in the end, its books" *do not* "cost the Christian public more than those of the London Society." I asserted in my letter of April 23, what I am prepared to prove, that "the British public have paid in *profits to booksellers* and to the London Society, a sum exceeding the amount they would have paid for the same books at American prices, *greater than the entire cost of American colportage* during its seventeen years of benevolent action." I place these denials, based on an intimate knowledge of the American Society for twenty years, over against the reckless assertions of a novice, even in the affairs of his own institution, and leave the verdict with the Christian public.

"3. The percentage given by the London Committee to foreign Societies, which Mr. COOK overstates, does not prove," etc.

Answer.—"Mr. COOK" has said nothing about "the percentage given by the London Committee to foreign Societies;" for he knows and cares nothing about it. How Mr. COOK should "*overstate*" what he has not *stated*, is not quite comprehensible. Perhaps Dr. PATTON can make it clear.

The whole of this remarkable letter might be dissected with similar facility. Its cold, calculating, commercial tone, might be commented on. Its sneers at the aggressive, missionary elements of the Colporteur system—which might just as well be directed against the London or Church Missionary Societies; its contempt for the only principle on which the operations of the London Society itself deserve respect or support, the employment of printed truth as a benevolent agency; and its many inconsistencies—might be exposed. But it is in no spirit of controversy that I write. It is rather with grief at the necessity of revealing new blunders and misrepresentations, after having exposed enough of them to have covered with confusion any man of ordinary sensibility, and any journal of medium honesty.

When the letter-writers or editors, English or American, will bring forward fact or argument fairly invalidating any position of my letter in the TIMES, I will cheerfully explain or retract. Mere assertions like those from London, or mere personalities like those employed nearer home, can have no claim on the time of a busy man—none on the credit of an intelligent public. R. S. C.

SINGULAR ORNAMENT.—A brooch worn by the Countess of K—— has recently been the subject of conversation among the eminent company of Polish nobility who are now exiles in Paris. Encircled by twenty brilliants upon a dark blue ground of lapis lazuli, and protected by a glass in front, may be seen—What? A portrait? A lock of hair? No, neither the one nor the other; but only four bent pins wrought together in the form of a star. The history of this singular ornament is contained in the following communication: "The Count K—— was, some years ago, in his own country, suspected of being too much inclined to politics, and was consequently one night, without examination or further inquiry, torn from the bosom of his family by police officers, conveyed to a fortress in a distant part of the country, and thrown into a damp, dark dungeon Days, weeks, months passed away, without his being brought to trial. The unhappy man saw himself robbed of every succor. In the stillness of death and the darkness of the grave he felt not only his strength failing him but also his mind wandering. An unspeakable anguish took hold upon him. He, who feared not to appear before his judges, now trembled before himself. Conscious of his danger, he endeavored to find something to relieve himself from the double misery of idleness and loneliness, and thus preserve him from a terrible insanity. Four pins, which accidentally happened to be in his coat, had fortunately escaped the notice of his jailer. Those were to be the means of deliverance to his spirit. He threw the pins upon the earth—which alone was the floor of his gloomy dungeon—and then employed himself in seeking for them in the darkness. When, after a tiresome search, he succeeded in finding them, he threw them down anew; and so, again and again, did he renew his voluntary task. All the day long, sitting, lying or kneeling, he groped about with his hands until he had found the pins which he had intentionally scattered. This fearful, yet beneficial, recreation continued for six years. Then, at last, a great political event opened suddenly the doors of his prison. The Count had just scattered his pins; but he would not leave his cell without taking with him his little instruments of his own preservation from despair and madness. He soon found them, for now the clear bright light of day beamed in through the doorway of his dungeon. As the Count related this sad story to the Countess, she seized the pins with holy eagerness. Those crooked yellow brass pins, which, during six fearful years, had been scattered and gathered alternately, were become to her as precious relics; and now, set in a frame of brilliants, worth £400, as a treasure of much greater value, she wears them on her bosom.—*Court Journal.*

Recollections of de Tocqueville.

A sketch of the life and character of M. de Tocqueville has lately been published in the *Correspondant*, by M. Ampère, who was one of his most attached and most intimate friends. The sincerity of love, admiration, and regret, which breathes through his memoir, is a more impressive tribute to the nobleness and greatness of the character described than any record of what De Tocqueville thought and said could possibly be. Even strangers, not only to M. de Tocqueville but to France, cannot read unmoved this sketch of what one of the best of modern Frenchmen was in his day:

"'It was at the Abbaye-aux-Bois,' says M. Ampère, 'in the *salon* of Madame Racamier, which was far from being a *bureau d'esprit*, but where a noble sympathy for all that was truly distinguished attracted all who were the ornament of the times—it was at the Abbaye-aux-Bois that I first met M. de Tocqueville, some time after the appearance of the first part of his book on Democracy in America. I thenceforward formed the pleasant habit of going every year to pass some time at Tocqueville, whenever I was not at the other end of the world; and even that did not always keep me from going back to join my friends there. When at Paris, I used to dine with M. DE TOCQUEVILLE every week. He was then a Deputy; and no one could have looked on his public duties as a more serious and responsible task.' He was also a member of several important committees, more especially of those selected to report on the Abolition of Slavery in the French colonies and on the penitentiary system in prisons. He was also much engaged with the affairs and prospects of Algeria, and made two journeys thither in order to inspect the country for himself, although the first journey was the cause of a very serious disease, under which he suffered severely. He was accompanied by Mme. de Tocqueville—a wife worthy of such a husband—his constant companion in every task, project and occupation. She, too, was not to be beaten back by difficulties, and her firmness astonished all on board the steamer which transported the party along the coast of Algeria, and which was so nearly wrecked that the Arabs could be seen on shore waiting to take advantage of what they considered a certain prize.

M. de Tocqueville had many obstacles to overcome in order to take his place as a great Parliamentary speaker. But he strove so hard to overcome deficiencies of which no one was more sensible than himself, and he had so much to say that was worth bearing—such profound convictions, such apt delicacy of language, such a spring of patriotic enthusiasm—that he gradually made his way in the Chamber. As a Minister in the early days of the Republic, he won universal esteem, not only by his great talents, but by the incorruptible integrity with which he always acted. He was also a man of excellent habits of business, and was singularly accurate, precise and courteous. 'Even in ordinary life,' says M. Ampère, 'he demanded in every little thing the extremity of exactness and precision. He carried punctuality even to minuteness. Never have I known any mind less chimerical than his, although so largely given to abstract studies, and never was there any thinker who had a greater passion for good sense. He carried out every detail of business, little or great, with a wonderful attention and circumspection. I have often thought that he would have been a model diplomatist, for he had a large mixture of firmness and finesse, and, with the utmost grace of manner, an inflexible tenacity of purpose. A certain reserve, which was not exactly coldness, and which was tempered by his natural sweetness, would have made him precisely fitted to take the lead in a Congress; and I feel sure he would have had a great success in that which at one time was intended to meet at Brussels, and in which he was to represent France, on the nomination of Gen. Cavaignac.'

M. de Tocqueville had, what is so rare in men of meditative mind and frail constitution—the temperament that fits men for action. As he once said to M. Ampère: "I do not fear responsibility." In the terrible days of June, 1848, he went, in company with some other representatives, to convey the thanks of the Assembly to the National Guards. It was not without considerable personal risk that, on this errand, he passed through the streets, then bristling with barricades. When, on the 24th of February, an armed crowd invaded the Chamber, the only sentiment he felt was one of disgust for such shameful acts of violence. He quietly calculated the chances of danger as the invaders leveled their muskets at the unarmed members sitting unmoved on the benches, and he remarked to his friend next day that he felt sure at the time that there was never any real intention of firing. He also declared that he had never felt so well as during the time when he was a Minister. Activity was in fact necessary to his happiness, and an existence of prolonged and passive reflection was utterly distasteful to him. Unfortunately, however his constitution was not strong enough to permit him to serve his country without suffering for the effort. His labors in 1848 were followed by the breaking of a blood-vessel, and he was warned by his physicians that he must spend the Winter in a milder climate. He went, with Mme. de Tocqueville and M. Ampère, to Sorrento, and it is to the time spent in Italy—a time of quiet thought, affectionate conversations, and delightful rambles under a Southern sky—that M. Ampère looks back with the keenest poignancy of regret. "We lived," he says, "in a house situated above the main road a little before it reaches Sorrento, on the first slopes of the mountain. From a high terrace we saw on the right, Naples and Vesuvius—on the left the eye plunged into valleys filled with orange trees, from which sprang domes and towers and white villas. How many noble, eloquent, and subtle things have I heard him say on that terrace. Then we used to make long excursions on foot over the mountain; for, weak as he was, he was a capital walker; and to follow the straight line that seemed always congenial to him, he would make nothing of getting over hedges, ditches and walls. We would halt in some beautiful spot, with the sea in face of us, and the sky of Naples over our heads. Then panting for breath, we lay still for a few minutes, and our conversations were once more resumed. His inexhaustible activity of mind, never more conspicuous than on such occasions, carried him from subject to subject by rapid but easy transitions. He passed from remarks on the highest and most difficult matters to hints of the utmost ingenuity, and to the most piquant anecdote, which he told with a delightful raciness of enjoyment, and without any bitterness of tone or temper. And he was so careful to say everything he said in the best possible language, that if his conversations in these unguarded moments of frankness had been written down they might have been given to the world without correction."

The Finest Harbor on Earth.

It was at breakfast time on a warm, cheerful morning in December, when our "long dun wolds are ribbed with snow," that the *Kate* and I cast anchor in Port Jackson. Myriads of emerald cicadas were splintering the silence with their shrill, cricket-like chirrupings, as they glanced from bough to bough beneath the burning sun. It wanted three or four days to Christmas, but every tree was full of leaves, every bush afire with blossoms. Of the harbor of Port Jackson it is difficult to speak within the bounds of calm description. I have talked with traveled men—old salts who have weathered at Rio, young sprigs who have yachted at Naples—and they all agree in this, that, for scenery, capacity and safety, the haven of Sydney is the finest in the world. It is a harbor *sui generis*. Great mouldering rocks, crowned with tall, solitary trees, stretch along the shore, while the water divides itself into a hundred streams, and runs, like the canals of Venice, along and around the greater portion of the city. Wherever you walk in Sydney, blue glimpses of the harbor are marked in the distance. In one direction you see it sheening away for miles, until it loses itself in the dim greenery of the far-off bush; in another you catch a mere shield of it set out bravely against the sun. Here it dwindles to the dimensions of a pillar of marble prone upon the hill side; there it opens into a perfect sea, with a fleet of tapering masts cut clear against the sky. From almost any balcony in any part of the city, the eye, gazing through the torrid atmosphere, is cooled by the grateful breezes blowing off the water. For miles out of town, too, you mark the tortuous windings of the stream. One arm of it—and it is a very Briareus in arms!—reaches up to Paramatta, a distance of about fifteen miles, and forms to my mind, and speaking so far as my narrow experience goes, the fairest river out of Eden. Its banks, from Sydney to Parramatta, are crowded with orange trees, which shoot a keen delicious perfume across the water, and through the foliage of which the golden fruit gleams out, like lamps of palest gold, or, as Andrew Marvell sings so quaintly,

> "Like stars of lighte in a greene night."

Charming villas rise from every agreeable point along the banks, while here and there is a village of neat stone houses (with little garden and orangery to each, and sometimes a landing-place of rough water-whitened stones, running out into the stream,) centred and consecrated by a toy-like church, with tiny spire, bright with copper, pointing through the air. Here, too, is a fine convent, with a wealth of tinkling bells, and a magnificent erie-like property, set high on a jut of rock and surrounded by a perfect forest of white-limbed eucalypti, belonging, I was told, to a lineal descendant of one who could have sung rich music there—one, alas! who climbed a higher alp to write *atheos* nearest heaven! Rising from different parts of Port Jackson are verdant islets, singularly beautiful, and which look like bits of faërie-land—fragments of a dream—slumbrous homes for the companions of Ulysses or Mr. TENNYSON's later "Lotus-Eaters." They are edged with pendulous bushes and tropical water-plants—which cool their brazen leaves and thirsty tendrils in the tide—and smothered all over with a sward of matted bush-flowers, veined with the basanite stalk of the trailing melon.—*Southern Lights and Shadows.*

Stall-Feeding Cattle.

"I should have said you would be more humane," observed a London friend to me, "than to shut up your cows. I could not have believed you would be so cruel." A few minutes' conversation made a wonderful difference in this benevolent lady's impressions. She was a thorough Londoner, and knew nothing of cow tastes and habits. With the ordinary human tendency to fetishism, she regarded cow life from her own point of view, and pitied my Meggie and Ailsie for not seeing the lovely landscape as they lay ruminating. The argument may be shortly given. Granting that the so-called "natural condition" of animals is the happiest—which may not be true in the quadruped any more than the human case—it is impossible at this time of day to put our domestic cattle under the conditions of the primitive life of their race. When they roamed our island wild they could shelter themselves from the noonday heat in the forest and escape the flies by getting into the water; whereas, when once cows are domesticated, there is an end of forest shade and of recourse to lakes and rivers; and the question is, whether something better is not given. Taking the Winter into question, there can be no doubt about the matter. Lean cows were slaughtered in Autumn and salted down for Winter food in old times because there were no means of feeding them during the interval between the late and early grass; and as for those which were spared the slaughter, we know what their wildness from hunger was by the end of Winter. The cows on a small farm (or on a large one either) cannot have open woods and waters to resort to, and, if sent out to feed, have a half-and-half sort of life, the superiority of which to stall-feeding may be questionable. They have neither the natural nor the artificial protection from heat and flies, and their condition is less equable than that of the stall-fed cow. In high Summer they may be very fat and sleek—too fat to be perfect milkers; but in early Spring they are meagre, ragged, and half dry, when stall-fed animals are nearly as sleek and prosperous as at any season.—*Harriet Martineau.*

FACTS IN PHYSIOLOGY.—A man is taller in the morning than at night to the extent of half an inch, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages. The human brain is the twenty-eighth of the body, but in the horse but a four-hundredth. Ten days per annum is the average sickness of human life. About the age of 36, the lean man generally becomes fatter, and the fat man leaner. Richter enumerates 600 distinct species of disease in the eye. The pulse of children is 180 in a minute; at puberty it is 80; and at 60, only 60. Dr. Lettom ascribed health and wealth to water; happiness to small beer; and all diseases and crimes to the use of spirits. Elephants live for two hundred, three hundred, and even four hundred years. A healthy, full-grown elephant consumes thirty pounds of grain per day. Bats in India are called flying foxes, and measure six feet from tip to tip. Sheep, in wild pastures, practice self-defence by an array in which rams stand foremost, in concert with ewes and lambs, in the centre of a hollow square. Three Hudson's Bay dogs draw a sledge, loaded with 300 pounds, fifteen miles per day. One pair of pigs will increase in six years to 119,160, taking the increase at fourteen times per annum. A pair of sheep, in the same time, would be but 64. A single female horsefly produces in one season 20,080,320 eggs. The flea, grasshopper and locust jump 200 times their own length, equal to a quarter of a mile for a man.

CELEBRATED ARMISTICES.—The most celebrated armistices recorded in modern history are the following: That of Leoben, in 1797, was signed a few days after the victory of Tagliamento, gained by Napoleon I. over Prince Charles. It was General Bonaparte himself who proposed it, as mentioned a few days since. This armistice was followed by the preliminaries of Leoben and the treaty of Campo-Formio. The armistice of Stayer, concluded on the 25th December, 1800, took place after the battle of Hohenlinden. It was signed by Moreau on the 16th January, 1801. Brune signed the armistice of Treviso, which delivered into the hands of the French the fortified places of Ferrara, Peschiera and Porto-Legnano. He was reproached with not having demanded Mantua. In 1805 Murat concluded an armistice at Hoilebrun, which saved the Russian army, and was the cause of a severe letter written to him by the Emperor. On the very evening of the battle of Austerlitz, the Emperor of Austria demanded and obtained an armistice, which was preliminary to the peace of Presburg. Another armistice, also celebrated, was signed after the battle of Friedland, and led to the peace of Tilsit. At Wagram took place the armistice of Zoaim, which was the prelude to the peace of Vienna, 1809. Lastly, on the 4th of June, 1813, after Bautzen, was signed the armistice of Pleiswitz, which the Emperor Napoleon I. himself considered a fault."

A STRANGE TEXT.—On the afternoon of the 20th ult. there was a special choral service in Westminster Abbey, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Henry Drury, B. D., prebendary of Salisbury, and chaplain to the House of Commons, in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The reverend gentleman astonished the congregation by giving out a text which no one recognized as a passage of Scripture. The words were: "We may—we must—we will," and he obtained them in the following manner: "We may," from the 3d of Genesis, 2d verse; "we must," from the 14th of Acts, 22d verse; "we will," from the 24th of Joshua, 21st verse. The combination of the three formed the text from which he proceeded to argue that we may, we must, and we will evangelize the world. The reverend gentleman adverted to the vast operations of this, the old Missionary Society in connection with the Church, to its hundreds of missionaries, schoolmasters, and catechists, scattered over the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown, and adverted particularly to the great strides which it would have to make in India in consequence of the openings recently made there for the spread of the Gospel. His appeal on behalf of the Society's funds was responded to by a liberal collection.

AGE OF CHIVALRY.—It was tyrant custom that reigned; fight, if asked, or be eternally disgraced; so all yielded obedience. But though courtiers were valiant for the ladies, they were not exemplary for the honor of them in any other way. The mediæval age was a violent uncouth period, and more remarkable for crime and outrage than respectful consistent demeanor towards women. The same gallant who would at the command of the fair have battled with giants or scaled mountains, had no idea of ministering to their happiness by domestic comforts or elegancies of life. This failure of devotion was however rather the misfortune of the knights than their reproach. Generous natures had not rational sense, only courage or romantic gallantry to recommend them. Ignorant of letters, arts, sciences, and whatever tends to refine manners, they were unpolished diamonds the best of them. Their time was spent in war or the chase, tippling and idleness; in their hours of relaxation the society of women was little sought or suitable; the adventures and barbarisms of the field, or the wild riot and indecorum of the carousal, being the engrossing topics, their social meetings resembled less a *conversazione* than a festive gathering of fox-hunters, horse-racers, or prize-fighters.—*Women Past and Present.*

TO REMOVE SUN-BURN.—Of scraped horse-radish take as much as will fill a table-spoon. Pour on it half a pint of warm milk, use it before washing, allowing it to dry on the skin before applying the water. The milk may be cold, but will not keep fresh so long.—*Family Friend.*

Napoleon sent for Fouche one day in a great rage, and told him he was a fool, was not fit to be at the head of the police, was quite ignorant of what was passing. "Pardon me, Sire," said Fouche, "I know that Your Majesty has my dismissal already signed in your pocket." Napoleon changed his mind, and kept his minister.

What Knowledge is of Most Worth.

The *Westminster Review*, for July, contains a very able and common sense article, written in the cold-blooded and unimpassioned style peculiar to that philosophical Quarterly, entitled "What Knowledge is of Most Worth." It is purely materialistic, of course, and, as far as it goes, is eminently practical; whether every one will agree in the conclusions at which it arrives, is doubtful; but the truth it embodies is no less true, because it may not include all the truth. The *Review* says:

"If any one doubts the importance of an acquaintance with the fundamental principles of physiology as a means to complete living, let him look around and see how many men and women he can find in middle or later life who are thoroughly well. Occasionally only do we meet with an example of vigorous health continued to old age; hourly do we meet with examples of acute disorder, chronic ailment, general debility, premature decrepitude. Scarcely is there one to whom you put the question, who has not, in the course of his life, brought upon himself illnesses which a little knowledge would have saved him from. Here is a case of heart disease consequent on a rheumatic fever that followed reckless exposure. There is a case of eyes spoiled for life by over-study. Yesterday the account was of one whose long-enduring lameness was brought on by continuing, spite of the pain, to use a knee after it had been slightly injured. And to-day we are told of another who has had to lie by for years, because he did not know that the palpitation he suffered from resulted from over taxed brain. Now we hear of an irremediable injury that followed some silly feat of strength; and, again of a constitution that has never recovered from the effects of excessive work needlessly undertaken. While on all sides we see the perpetual minor ailments which accompany feebleness. Not to dwell on the actual pain, the weariness, the gloom, the waste of time and money thus entailed, only consider how greatly ill health hinders the discharge of all duties, makes business often impossible, and always more difficult; produces an irritability fatal to the right management of children; puts the functions of citizenship out of the question; and makes amusement a bore. Is it not clear that the physical sins—partly our forefathers' and partly our own—which produce this ill-health, deduct more from complete living than anything else? and to a great extent make life a failure and a burden instead of a benefaction and a pleasure?

To all which add the fact, that life, besides being thus immensely deteriorated, is also cut short. It is not true, as we commonly suppose, that a disorder or disease from which we have recovered leaves us as before. No disturbance of the normal course of the functions can pass away and leave things exactly as they were. In all cases a permanent damage is done—not immediately appreciable, it may be, but still there; and along with other such items which nature in her strict account keeping never drops, will tell against us to the inevitable shortening of our days. Through the accumulation of small injuries it is that constitutions are commonly undermined, and break down, long before their time. And if we call to mind how far the average duration of life falls below the possible duration, we see how immense is the loss. When, to the numerous partial deductions which bad health entails, we add this great final deduction, it results that ordinarily more than one-half of life is thrown away.

Hence, knowledge which subserves direct self-preservation by preventing this loss of health, is of primary importance. We do not contend that possession of such knowledge would by any means wholly remedy the evil. For it is clear that in our present phase of civilization men's necessities compel them to transgress. And it is further clear that, even in the absence of such compulsion, their inclinations would frequently lead them, spite of their knowledge, to sacrifice future good to present gratification. But we do contend that the right knowledge impressed in the right way would effect much; and we further contend that as the laws of health must be recognized before they can be fully conformed to, the imparting of such knowledge must precede a more rational living, come when that may. We infer that as vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, the teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields in moment to no other whatever. And therefore we assert that such a course of physiology as is needful for the comprehension of its general truths, and their bearings on daily conduct, is an all-essential part of a rational education.

Strange that the assertion should need making! Stranger still that it should need defending! Yet are there not a few by whom such a proposition will be received with something approaching to derision? Men who would blush if caught saying Iphigénia instead of Iphigenia, or would resent as an insult any imputation of ignorance respecting the fabled labors of a fabled demi god, show not the slightest shame in confessing that they do not know where the Eustachian tubes are, what are the actions of the spinal chord, what is the normal rate of pulsation, or how the lungs are inflated. While anxious that their sons should be well up in the superstitions of two thousand years ago, they care not that they should be taught anything about the structure and functions of their own bodies—nay, would even disapprove of such instruction. So overwhelming is the influence of established routine! So terribly in our education does the ornamental override the useful!

We need not insist on the value of that knowledge which aids in direct self-preservation by facilitating the gaining of a livelihood. This is admitted by all; and, indeed, by the mass is perhaps too exclusively regarded as the end of education. But while every one is ready to indorse the abstract proposition that instruction fitting youths for the business of life is of high importance, or even to consider it of supreme importance; yet scarcely any inquire what instruction will so fit them. It is true that reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught with an intelligent appreciation of their uses; but when we have said this we have said nearly all. While the great bulk of what else is acquired has no bearing on the industrial activities, an immensity of information that has a direct bearing on the industrial activities is entirely passed over.

For, leaving out only some very small classes, what are all men employed in? They are employed in the production, preparation and distribution of commodities. And on what does efficiency in the production, preparation and distribution of commodities depend? It depends on the use of methods fitted to the respective natures of these commodities; it depends on an adequate knowledge of their physical, chemical, or vital properties, as the case may be; that is, it depends on science. This order of knowledge, which is in great part ignored in our school courses, is the order of knowledge underlying the right performance of all those processes by which civilized life is made possible. Undeniable as is this truth, and thrust upon us as it is at every turn, there seems to be no living consciousness of it; its very familiarity makes it unregarded. To give due weight to our argument, we must, therefore, realize this truth to the reader by a rapid review of the facts.

For all the higher arts of construction, some acquaintance with mathematics is indispensable. The village carpenter who, lacking rational instruction, lays out his work by empirical rules learnt in his apprenticeship, equally with the builder of a Britannia bridge, makes hourly reference to the laws on quantitative relations. The surveyor on whose survey the land is purchased; the architect in designing a mansion to be built on it; the builder in preparing his estimates; his foreman in laying out the foundations; the masons in cutting the stones; and the various artisans who put up the fittings; are all guided by geometrical truths. Railway making is regulated from beginning to end by mathematics—alike in the preparation of plans and sections; in staking out the line; in the mensuration of cuttings and embankments; in the designing, estimating and building of bridges, culverts, viaducts, tunnels, stations. And similarly with the harbors, docks, piers, and various engineering and architectural works that fringe the coasts and overspread the face of the country; as well as the mines that run underneath it. Out of geometry, too, as applied to astronomy, the art of navigation has grown; and so, by this science, has been made possible that enormous foreign commerce which supports a large part of our population, and supplies us with many necessaries and most of our luxuries. And now-a-days even the farmer, for the correct laying out of his drains, has recourse to the level—that is, to geometrical principles. When from those divisions of mathematics which deal with *space* and *number*, some small smattering of which is given in schools, we turn to that other division which deals with *force*, of which even a smattering is scarcely ever given, we meet with another large class of activities which this science presides over. On the application of rational mechanics depends the success of nearly all modern manufacture. The properties of the lever, the wheel and axle, &c., are involved in every machine—every machine is a solidified mechanical theorem; and to machinery in these times we owe nearly all production. Trace the history of the breakfast-roll. The soil out of which it came was drained with machine-made tiles; the surface was turned over by a machine; the seed was put in by a machine; the wheat was reaped, thrashed, and winnowed by machinery; by machinery it was ground and bolted; and had the flour been sent to Gosport, it might have been made into biscuits by a machine. Look round the room in which you sit. If modern, probably the bricks in its walls were machine-made; by machinery the flooring was sawn and planed, the mantel shelf sawn and polished, the paper-hangings made and printed; the veneer on the table, the turned legs of the chairs, the carpet, the curtains, are all products of machinery. And your clothing—plain, figured, or printed—is it not wholly woven—nay, perhaps, even sewed, by machinery? And the volume you are reading—are not its leaves fabricated by one machine, and covered with these words by another? Add to which that for the means of distribution over both land and sea, we are similarly indebted. And then let it be remembered that according as the principles of mechanics are well or ill used to these ends, comes success or failure—individual and national. The engineer who misapplies his formulæ for the strength of materials, builds a bridge that breaks down. The manufacturer whose apparatus is badly devised cannot compete with another whose apparatus wastes less in friction and inertia. The ship-builder adhering to the old model, is outsailed by one who builds on the mechanically-justified wave-line principle. And as the ability of a nation to hold its own against other nations depends on the skilled activity of its units, we see that on such knowledge may turn the national fate. Judge then the worth of mathematics.

Pass next to physics. Joined with mathematics, it has given us the steam-engine, which does the work of millions of laborers. That section of physics which deals with the laws of heat, has taught us how to economize fuel in our various industries; how to increase the produce of our smelting furnaces by substituting the hot for the cold blast; how to ventilate our mines; how to prevent explosions by using the safety lamp; and, through the thermometer, how to regulate innumerable processes. That division which has the phenomena of light for its subject, gives eyes to the old and the myopic; aids through the microscope in detecting diseases and adulterations; and by improved lighthouses prevents shipwrecks. Researches in electricity and magnetism have saved incalculable life and property by the compass; have subserved sundry arts by the electrotype; and now, in the telegraph, have supplied us with the agency by which for the future all mercantile transactions will be regulated, political intercourse carried on, and perhaps national quarrels often avoided. While in the details of indoor life, from the improved kitchen-range up to the stereoscope on the drawing-room table, the applications of advanced physics underlie our comforts and gratifications.

Still more numerous are the bearings of chemistry on those activities by which men obtain the means of living. The bleacher, the dyer, the calico printer, are severally occupied in processes that are well or ill done according as they do or do not conform to chemical laws. The economical reduction from their ores of copper, tin, zinc, lead, silver and iron are in a great measure questions of chemistry. Sugar-refining, gas-making, soap boiling, gunpowder manufacture, are operations all partly chemical; as are also those by which are produced glass and porcelain. Whether the distiller's work stops at the alcoholic fermentation or passes into the acetous, is a chemical question on which hangs his profit or loss; and the brewer, if his business is sufficiently large, finds it pay to keep a chemist on his premises. Glance through a work on technology, and it becomes at once apparent that there is now scarcely any process in the arts or manufactures over some part of which chemistry does not preside. And then, lastly, we come to the fact that in these times, agriculture, to be profitably carried on, must have like guidance. The analysis of manures and soil; their adaptations to each other; the use of gypsum or other substance for fixing ammonia; the utilization of coprolites; the production of artificial manures—all these are boons of chemistry which it behoves the farmer to acquaint himself with. Be it in the lucifer match, or in disinfected sewage, or in photographs—in bread made without fermentation, or perfumes extracted from refuse, we may perceive that chemistry affects all our industries; and that, by consequence, knowledge of it concerns every one who is directly or indirectly connected with our industries.

And then the science of life—biology; does not this, too, bear fundamentally upon these processes of indirect self preservation? With what we ordinarily call manufactures, it has, indeed, little connection; but with the all-essential manufacture—that of food—it is inseparably connected. As agriculture must conform its methods to the phenomena of vegetable and animal life, it follows necessarily that the science of these phenomena is the rational basis of agriculture. Various biological truths have indeed been empirically established and acted upon by farmers while yet there has been no conception of them as science: such as that particular manures are suited to particular plants; that crops of certain kinds unfit the soil for other crops; that horses cannot do good work on poor food; that such and such diseases of cattle and sheep are caused by such and such conditions. These, and the every-day knowledge which the agriculturist gains by experience respecting the right management of plants and animals, constitute his stock of biological facts; on the largeness of which greatly depends his success. And as these biological facts, scanty, indefinite, rudimentary though they are, aid him so essentially; judge what must be the value to him of such facts when they become positive, definite and exhaustive. Indeed, even now we may see the benefits that rational biology is conferring on him. The truth that the production of animal heat implies waste of substance, and that therefore, preventing loss of heat prevents the need for extra food—a purely theoretical conclusion—now guides the fattening of cattle; it is found that by keeping cattle warm, fodder is saved. Similarly with respect to variety of food. The experiments of physiologists have shown that not only is change of diet beneficial, but that digestion is facilitated by a mixture of ingredients in each meal; both which truths are now influencing cattle-feeding. The discovery that a disorder known as "the staggers," of which many thousands of sheep have died annually, is caused by an entozoon which presses on the brain; and that if the creature is extracted through the softened place in the skull which marks its position, the sheep usually recovers; is another debt which agriculture owes to biology. When we observe the marked contrast between our farming and farming on the Continent, and remember that this contrast is mainly due to the far greater influence science has had upon farming here than there; and when we see how, daily, competition is making the adoption of scientific methods more general and necessary; we shall rightly infer that very soon agricultural success in England will be impossible without a competent knowledge of animal and vegetable physiology.

Yet one more science have we to note as bearing directly on industrial success—the Science of Society. Without knowing it men who daily look at the state of the money market, glance over prices current, discuss the probable crops of corn, cotton, sugar, wool, silk, weigh the chances of war, and from all those data decide on their mercantile operations, are students of social science: empirical and blundering students it may be; but still, students who gain the prizes or are plucked of their profits, according as they do or do not reach the right conclusion. Not only the manufacturer and the merchant must guide their transactions by calculations of supply and demand, based on numerous facts, and tacitly recognizing sundry general principles of social action, but even the retailer must do the like; his prosperity very greatly depending upon the correctness of his judgments respecting the future wholesale prices and the future rates of consumption. Manifestly, all who take part in the entangled commercial activities of a community are vitally interested in understanding the laws according to which those activities vary.

Thus, to all such as are occupied in the production, exchange, or distribution of commodities, acquaintance with science in some of its departments is of fundamental importance. Whoever is immediately or remotely implicated in any form of industry (and few are not) has a direct interest in understanding something of the mathematical, physical and chemical properties of things; perhaps, also, has a direct interest in biology; and certainly has in sociology. Whether he does or does not succeed well in that indirect self-preservation which we call getting a good livelihood, depends in a great degree on his knowledge of one or more of these sciences; not it may be, a rational knowledge; but still a knowledge, though empirical. For what we call learning a business, really implies learning the science involved in it; though not perhaps under the name of science. And hence a grounding in science is of great importance, both because it prepares for all this, and because rational knowledge has an immense superiority over empirical knowledge. Moreover, not only is it that scientific culture is requisite for each, that he may understand the *how* and the *why* of the things and processes with which he is concerned as maker or distributor; but it is often of much moment that he should understand the *how* and the *why* of various other things and processes. In this age of joint stock undertakings, nearly every man above the laborer is interested as capitalist in some other occupation than his own; and, as thus interested, his profit or loss often depends on his knowledge of the sciences bearing on this other occupation. Here is a mine, in the sinking of which many shareholders ruined themselves from not knowing that a certain fossil belonged to the old red sandstone, below which no coal is found. Not many years ago £20,000 was lost in the prosecution of a scheme for collecting the alchohol that distils from bread in baking; all which would have been saved to the subscribers, had they known that less than a hundredth part by weight of the flour is changed in fermentation. Numerous attempts have been made to construct electro magnetic engines, in the hope of superseding steam; but had those who supplied the money, understood the general law of the correlation and equivalence of forces, they might have had better balances at their bankers. Daily are men induced to aid in carrying out inventions which a mere tyro in science could show to be futile. Scarcely a locality but has its histories of fortunes thrown away over some impossible project.

And if already the loss from want of science is so frequent and so great, still greater and more frequent will it be to those who hereafter lack science. Just as fast as productive processes become more scientific, which competition will inevitably make them do; and just as fast as joint-stock undertakings spread, which they certainly will; so fast will scientific knowledge grow necessary to every one.

That which our school courses leave almost entirely out, we thus find to be that which most nearly concerns the business of life. All our industries would cease, were it not for that information which men begin to acquire as they best may after their education is said to be finished. And were it not for this information, that has been from age to age accumulated and spread by unofficial means, these industries would never have existed. Had there been no teaching but such as is given in our public schools, England would now be what it was in feudal times. That increasing acquaintance with the laws of phenomena which has through successive ages, enabled us to subjugate Nature to our needs, and in these days gives the common laborer comforts which a few centuries ago Kings could not purchase, is scarcely any degree owed to the appointed means of instructing our youth. The vital knowledge—that by which we have grown as a nation to what we are, and which now underlies our whole existence—is a knowledge which has got itself taught in nooks and corners; while the ordained agencies for teaching have been mumbling little else but dead formulas.

We now come to the third great division of human activities—a division for which no preparation whatever is made. If by some strange chance not a vestige of us descended to the remote future, save a pile of our school books or some College examination papers, we may imagine how puzzled an antiquary of the period would be on finding in them no indication that the learners were ever likely to be parents. "This must have been the *curriculum* for their celibates," we may fancy him concluding. "I perceive here an elaborate preparation for many things: especially for reading the books of extinct nations and of coexisting nations, (from which indeed it seems clear that these people had very little worth reading in their own tongue;) but I find no reference whatever to the bringing up of children. They could not have been so absurd as to omit all training for this gravest of responsibilities. Evidently then, this was the school course of one of their monastic orders."

Seriously, is it not an astonishing fact, that though on the treatment of offspring depend their lives or deaths, and their moral welfare or ruin; yet not one word of instruction on the treatment of offspring is ever given to those who will hereafter be parents? Is it not monstrous that the fate of a new generation should be left to the chances of unreasoning custom, impulse, fancy—joined with the suggestions of ignorant nurses and the prejudiced counsel of grandmothers? If a merchant commenced business without any knowledge of arithmetic and book-keeping, we should exclaim at his folly, and look for disastrous consequences. Or if, before studying anatomy, a man set up as a surgical operator, we should wonder at his audacity and pity his patients. But that parents should begin the difficult task of rearing children without ever having given a thought to the principles—physical, moral or intellectual—which ought to guide them, excites neither surprise at the actors nor pity for their victims.

To tens of thousands that are killed, add hundreds of thousands that survive with feeble constitutions, and millions that grow up with constitutions not so strong as they should be; and you will have some idea of the curse inflicted on their offspring by parents ignorant of the laws of life. Do but consider for a moment that the regimen to which children are subject, is hourly telling upon them to their life-long injury or benefit; and that there are twenty ways of going wrong to one way of going right; and you will get some idea of the enormous mischief that is almost everywhere inflicted by the thoughtless, haphazard system in common use. Is it decided that a boy shall be clothed in some flimsy short dress, and be allowed to go playing about with limbs reddened by cold? The decision will tell on his whole future existence—either in illnesses, or in stunted growth, or in deficient energy; or in a maturity less vigorous than it ought to have been, and consequent hindrances to success and happiness. Are children doomed to a monotonous dietary, or a dietary that is deficient in nutritiveness? Their ultimate physical power and their efficiency as men and women, will inevitably be more or less diminished by it. Are they forbidden vociferous play, or (being too ill-clothed to bear exposure) are they kept in doors in cold weather? They are certain to fall below that measure of health and strength to which they would else have attained. When sons and daughters grow up sickly and feeble, parents commonly regard the event as a misfortune—as a visitation of Providence. Thinking after the prevalent chaotic fashion, they assume that these evils come without causes; or that the causes are supernatural. Nothing of the kind. In some cases the causes are doubtless inherited; but in most cases foolish regulations are the causes. Very generally, parents themselves are responsible for all this pain, this debility, this depression, this misery. They have undertaken to control the lives of their offspring from hour to hour; with cruel carelessness they have neglected to learn anything about these vital processes which they are unceasingly affecting by their commands and prohibitions; in utter ignorance of the simplest physiologic laws, they have been year by year undermining the constitutions of their children and have so inflicted disease and premature death, not only on them but on their descendants.

Thus to the question with which we set out—What knowledge is of most worth?—the uniform reply is—Science. This is the verdict on all the counts. For direct self-preservation, or the maintenance of life and health, the all-important knowledge is—Science. For that indirect self-preservation which we call gaining a livelihood, the knowledge of greatest value is—Science. For the due discharge of parental functions, the proper guidance is to be found only in—Science. For that interpretation of national life, past and present, without which the citizen cannot rightly regulate his conduct, the indispensable key is—Science. Alike for the most perfect production and highest enjoyment of art in all its forms, the needful preparation is still—Science. And for purposes of discipline—intellectual, moral, religious—the most efficient study is, once more—Science. The question which at first seemed so perplexed, has become, in the course of our inquiry, comparatively simple. We have not to estimate the degrees of importance of different orders of human activity, and different studies as severally fitting us for them; since we find that the study of Science, in its most comprehensive meaning, is the best preparation for all these orders of activity. We have not to decide between the claims of knowledge of great though conventional value, and knowledge of less though intrinsic value; seeing that the knowledge which we find to be of most value in other respects, is intrinsically most valuable; its worth is not dependent upon opinion, but is as fixed as is the relation of man to the surrounding world. Necessary and eternal as are its truths, all Science concerns all mankind for all time. Equally at present, and in the remotest future, must it be of incalculable importance for the regulation of their conduct, that men should understand the science of life, physical, mental, and social; and that they should understand all other science as a key to the science of life.

And yet the knowledge which is of such transcendant value is that which, in our age of boasted education, receives the least attention. While this which we call civilization could never have arisen had it not been for science; science forms scarcely an appreciable element in what men consider civilized training. Though to the progress of science we owe it, that millions find support where once there was food only for thousands; yet of these millions but a few thousands pay any respect to that which has made their existence possible. Though this increasing knowledge of the properties and relations of things has not only enabled wandering tribes to grow into populous nations, but has given to the countless members of those populous nations, comforts and pleasures which their few naked ancestors never even conceived, or could have believed; yet is this kind of knowledge only now receiving a grudging recognition in our highest educational institutions. To the slowly growing acquaintance with the uniform coexistences and sequences of phenomena—to the establishment of invariable laws, we owe our emancipation from the grossest superstitions. But for science we should be still worshiping fetishes; or, with hecatombs of victims, propitiating diabolical deities. And yet this science, which, in place of the most degrading conceptions of things, has given us some insight into the grandeurs of creation, is written against in our theologies and frowned upon from our pulpits.

Paraphrasing an Eastern fable, we may say that in the family of knowledges, Science is the household drudge, who, in obscurity, hides unrecognized perfections. To her has been committed all the work; by her skill, intelligence, and devotion, have all the conveniences and gratifications been obtained; and while ceaselessly occupied in ministering to the rest, she has been kept in the background, that her haughty sisters might flaunt their fripperies in the eyes of the world. The parallel holds yet further. For we are fast coming to the *dénouement*, when the positions will be changed; and while these haughty sisters sink into merited neglect, Science, proclaimed as highest alike in worth and beauty, will reign supreme.

The Slaughter on the Northern Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your comments upon the horrible crime perpetrated at Schaghticoke Bridge on Monday evening, you have I think pointed out the only remedy against its too frequent occurrence. *Let the President and Directors* be punished. I think, myself, that in this last case the President and a *majority* of the Directors ought to be hung. But as the law will not permit that extreme penalty, let them, as you suggest, be sent to the Penitentiary, and the law be amended in time for the next case. In the published list of the President and Directors of the Albany Northern Company, in your paper of this morning, occurs the name of ERASTUS CORNING—I presume the President of the New-York Central Road. And now permit me to ask, why does Mr. CORNING's name occur in that list? Was he elected a Director of the Company, because he had the *time* as well as the ability to bestow upon its management? Did he accept the office intending faithfully and conscientiously to discharge its duties? Had he the time to spare from his duties as head of that mammoth concern, the New York Central? The business of that road, if faithfully attended to, one would think sufficient for the abilities of Mr. CORNING, undoubted as they are. And if he knew at the time of his acceptance of the office of Director of the Northern Albany, that he could not attend to its honest duties, why did he accept it? This thing of making popular or able presiding officers of railroads Directors—nay, even Presidents of other roads—sometimes as many as two or three others—is all wrong and should be put a stop to. When a person like Mr. CORNING or Mr. THOMPSON accepts the Presidency of such companies as they now manage, every one must feel that the care of these roads will furnish them with *full employment*, and when I see their names announced as Directors, &c., in other companies, I know that they do not intend to discharge the duties of those positions, and their characters as men of honor sink in my estimation. Should Mr. CORNING be held liable for *his share* in the late calamity I do not doubt it will work a complete cure of the abuse to which I have alluded, and give Directors of railroads generally to understand that they have duties to perform as well as honors to enjoy.

Yours very truly, PUBLIC SAFETY.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Friday, August 5.

Unsafe Railroad Bridges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My duties calling me for a few hours to Saratoga, I came up from Albany in the first train, yesterday morning, reaching the Springs a little before 10 o'clock. My business completed, I left in the 2 o'clock train for Ballston, which is some six miles from Saratoga. Your readers will some of them remember, perhaps, that just at the entrance of Ballston from Saratoga, there is a sharp curve on the road; as we neared this, the speed of the train was lessened to perhaps not more than five miles an hour. This curve is on an embankment some forty feet in height; under or through which are two culverts—one to accommodate one of the streets of the village, and through the other a creek runs. The almost stopping of the train induced me to look from the window, when my eye rested upon the wall on the eastern side of the embankment, which it seemed to me was leaning in the wrong direction. A visit to the spot showed that my impression was correct, and the whole affair is in such a condition that I would not only not pass over it in a train of cars, but I feared to stand near it lest it should fall while I was there. There are fissures in both of these arches wide enough to admit the body of a very large man, and the walls on both the east and west side bulge out as you would expect to see them from these openings in the arches. What in the world prevents them falling I cannot see, for though I do not regard myself as a very timid man, I could not think myself out of danger when standing near them. There are two props against one portion of the wall on the west side of the embankment, but there are portions on the same side in a very bad condition, in no way protected,—while on the east side, the worst perhaps of the two, there is not the least prop up. It is evident that the difficulties of these walls are of a chronic character, all the time becoming more aggravated, and I think no one can thoroughly inspect it without regarding it as almost a miracle that it has not fallen long since. Not only are there these broad fissures over the whole of these culverts, but the stones are dropping out of the very centre of the arches, and at this moment there is quite a body in the arch through which the creek runs, suspended some 15 or 20 inches from their place, and one cannot see why they do not fall. Over this terrible place there are passing some eight trains of cars a day, carrying *now*, I presume, at least 1,500 or 2,000 passengers. All the visitors to the Springs pass over this road. I beg you to warn your readers of the imminent danger of this spot. I would not myself, nor would I allow any one whom I could prevent, to pass over this embankment. There are thousands now at the Springs who will be likely to come over this road, and as I am a stranger to nearly all of them, let a committee of such men as JAMES BROWN and R. L. SRAWAST, whom I saw in Saratoga, go and inspect and report as to whether it be safe to pass over this embankment. Less than furnish the public with these details I could not do; I cannot be responsible for more.

Are we to conclude that on all our railroads there are these pitfalls, and is there no remedy for this horrible recklessness. Would it not add greatly to the security of life to institute a body of Commissioners, part of whose duty it should be to make frequent inspection of all the roads in the State; investing them with power necessary to make traveling safe? These Commissioners should be held responsible for such occurrences as the one on the Northern which you censure so severely, yet justly. If there had existed such a body composed of proper men, with due power, the slaughter on the Northern road would not have occurred, as the Commissioners would have enjoined them from running, and so I am persuaded they would at once stop trains for Saratoga running over this part of the track of the Rensselaer Railroad.

Respectfully yours, T. B. H.

BALLSTON, Friday, Aug 5, 1859.

More Rotten Bridges—A Caution to Travelers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order that you may afford your numerous readers still more information in relation to the Northern Railroad, I will give you a few additional facts in regard to the truly dreadful state of that portion of the road, concerning which I have a thorough knowledge, *i. e.* between Albany and the bridge spanning the Hudson, some distance above Waterford.

There are numbers of persons of undoubted veracity residing in this city, in Waterford and Cohoes, who, if called upon, will testify that at least one-half of the rails between Albany and Waterford are in a very dangerous condition, the rails being split, chipped off, and in many places mashed in such a manner as to be *twice the width* of the rail in its sound state, which condition of things renders a train liable, at any moment, to run off the track. So much for the roadway.

The bridge over the Mohawk River, between Waterford and Cohoes, *contains many rotten timbers*, so I was informed yesterday by a bridge builder of undoubted veracity, who has recently inspected it.

It is a *notorious* fact that the tressle work and bridge over the Hudson is *almost entirely rotted*, having been built of white pine, and when the road was first built, and, besides, the outside rail is sunken two inches below the inside one, when, to be *safe*, it should be at least *three inches higher*; hence it is the current talk of the neighborhood that this concern will go next, and unless immediately reconstructed must fail very soon.

These are startling facts, and still eight trains are daily running over this road each way, high rates of fare being demanded from (as you justly remarked) cheated passengers. Is it not high time that the Manager of the road be prohibited from risking so many precious lives? and ought not the trains to be stopped until the road shall have been put in at least tolerable repair? Yours, in hope of saving life,

J. H. W.

The Freedom of the Public Lands—Timothy Davis, M. C., of Iowa, and the Land Reformers.

To the Ex. Commissioners National Land Reform Association:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your circular, with the draft of a memorial to Congress, on the subject of what is generally designated as the "Homestead Law,." I approve of your object; and will endeavor to have the memorial circulated in this District. I would approve of striking out the word "free" in the last line of the memorial. The evil of the present system of disposing of the public lands is not that they are sold at too high a price by the Government, but upon such terms as to enable those to purchase who do not do it with any view of occupying them. Who purchase merely for the purpose of speculation, expecting to derive a profit, by disposing of them to the actual settler at a greatly enhanced price. I am by no means sure but what, if the present system is to be continued, it would be to the advantage of those who desire to settle upon the public lands that the price should be largely increased, say to twice or three times the present minimum. The tendency of this would be to greatly diminish the quantity that would be taken on speculation. And I insist that this is the great evil of the present system. I certainly do not advocate an increase of the price, but only mention, that in my judgment it would be an improvement under the present system.

The tendency of the present system is to bring the speculator between the settler and the Government, and this always greatly to the inconvenience and injury of the settler. The system should be so changed as to render this impossible. Mr. GROW's bill, withholding the lands from public sale for ten years after the surveys should be filed in the local district, leaving them subject, in the meantime, to be taken by pre-emption, was really a very good regulation. There were, however, some objections to it, yet I could well support it as a great improvement.

There are, in my mind, strong objections to giving away the public lands to the settler. I certainly believe it much better to do so than to sell them to the speculator, but I believe it more just and even better for the settler that he should pay a fair equivalent for his lands, at least to some extent, to reimburse the expense of their acquisition and administration, until they shall be disposed of. It is my judgment that they would be worth much more to the settler by his being required to thus pay for them, than the increased cost of the purchase-money. The giving them without cost would have a tendency to attract to the public lands those who would be in no way qualified to benefit by them, which would be an injury to such, as well as to the public. The injury would be by calling many from a sphere of usefulness, to where they would be a burden to themselves and the public. There is in the public a sentiment that it is an injustice to the old settlers, who have purchased and paid for their homesteads, to now give them away, or at a more nominal price, as well as an injustice to the public.

I do not feel that there is any great wrong in disposing of the public lands at the present minimum if such disposition involves the condition of actual occupancy and cultivation, and also the proper and reasonable restriction as to quantity.

Few industrious men, qualified to use lands, but can very easily acquire sufficient to pay for a reasonable quantity. If they cannot, it is a pretty good reason to suppose they would not benefit by the land if given to them.

I have merely scrawled off the above, and submit it to your consideration. I do not pretend to go fully into the subject. My judgment is, that there is no great objection to price at present asked for the public lands, but only for such a change in the system of disposing of them as shall prevent the speculator from intervening between the Government and the actual settler, and that the public lands shall *remain* in the Government until they are wanted for actual settlement and cultivation; in truth, until they shall be *actually settled* and *cultivated*. They will be taken up as fast as wanted, and as for the public good under these restrictions. Yours, respectfully,

T. DAVIS, of Iowa.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 30, 1859.

THE HON. TIMOTHY DAVIS—*Dear Sir:* Your letter to the Executive Committee of the National Land Reform Association has been placed in my hands to reply thereto. I will, accordingly, proceed to do so as briefly as possible. We agree with you that if the sale of the public lands is to be continued, it would be better to increase their price for the purpose of keeping them out of the hands of speculators. This would, however, in our opinion, retard their settlement; for, although the Government might, indeed, sell exclusively to the actual settler, he has no money to spare; he must buy upon credit, and whether he buys of Government or of an individual, it is all the same to him. Either, *first*, he cannot pay the purchase money, and the land reverts to the Government; or, *secondly*, having borrowed the money, he does, indeed, satisfy the Government, but the Jew takes his farm. In proof of this, we need only to call your attention to the condition of thousands of actual settlers in several counties of Michigan and Minnesota, and to that of hundreds in your own State of Iowa. The settlers in the States first named sunk their money in the purchase of the soil, or paid it to Shylock for money to enable them to make the purchase, and they are consequently starving. It is true that there has been a partial famine in those States, occasioned by storms and other unforseen physical calamities, but there would have been no starvation therein if the money taken from the settlers had been expended in the purchase of provisions and other necessaries of life. And in Iowa the same causes operate to obstruct the settlement of that State. We have recently received a letter from Mr. J. M. MOORE, of Algona, Kossuth county, in your own Congressional District, in which, speaking of a sale of the land advertised to come off in that land district in September next, he says:

"I know scores of hardworking men who will either lose their homes or will be obliged to borrow money for them at forty or fifty per cent., which is just about equivalent to losing them."

But we are opposed to the traffic in public lands for other reasons than those affecting the price per acre, be the same more or less. God has given a free earth to all mankind for all time. Each succeeding generation has as good a tittle to a free earth as its predecessor had. But if the soil is property it is *alienable*; the owner of one hundred and sixty acres may transfer those to the owner or just as many or more, who would thus become the owner of three hundred and twenty acres or more, which is a transaction that between themselves may be perfectly just and proper, but as affecting the rights of their fellows, and their children, and their children's children, it is neither one nor the other. It may thus happen that whole townships, and even States, may be transferred from the many to the few, thereby ousting the actual cultivators of the soil, who have failed to pay the increase in its marketable valuation, or the remaining instalments due on the purchase money, and interest on said instalments, or the taxes, and also depriving all new men of their share in God's free gift.

The National Land Reform Association do, therefore, demand the abolition of the traffic in the public lands; first, because it is wrong in principle; and, secondly, because it don't pay.

The traffic in land and the Slave trade are, in their judgment, equally violations of God's law, and equally unprofitable. Slaves are utterly incapable of supporting their owners and themselves, and of paying the increase in their value. So the land is incapable of producing enough to feed its lords and its cultivators, and to pay for itself in addition. Four millions of slaves are estimated to be worth two thousand millions of dollars. At one dollar and a quarter per acre, twelve hundred millions of acres of public lands are worth fifteen hundred millions of dollars; and those lands once public, but having been alienated, are now included within the States and Territories already settled and organized, are estimated to be worth ten thousand millions of dollars. *And there is no money representing labor to pay this price!* This sort of property increases more in value than anything it does or produces. The largest slave-owners and the greatest landed proprietors are really impoverished by the extent of their riches. The former, if they are wise, get rid of their "niggers" as fast as possible, to save the expense of keeping them. The latter sell, and even give away their lands, to save the payment of taxes, interest, and so forth. While, on the other hand, small slave-owners and small farmers are oppressed by the exactions of wholesale slave-dealers and land speculations. Compelled to buy on credit, they mortgage their property. Failing to redeem the mortgages, or even to pay the interest accruing thereon, they are foreclosed, and the property passes out of the hands of its possessors. And it is not, perhaps, too much to say, that full one-half of all this property in slaves and lands is mortgaged, and that these mortgages will never be canceled except by foreclosure.

Why, then, should the land be sold for ever? The expense of the purchase, surveying and selling of the lands has not exceeded one hundred millions of dollars, while the receipts of the Government, derived from the sale of said lands, have been nearly two hundred millions of dollars, so that it is unnecessary to tax the people under the pretense that money is required to pay for that which has already paid for itself. While on the other hand, appropriations to Indians and Indian wars, for the establishment and support of territorial governments, and to defray the expenses incurred in the transportation of the United States mails, (which would be unnecessary if the traffic in soil were abolished,) have amounted to nearly three thousand millions of dollars, showing that the Government has also found that the policy it has hitherto pursued with respect to the settlement of the National Territory, an unprofitable one, and that it ought to be abandoned for that reason. Sound principle and wise policy, therefore, alike require the freedom of the public lands. Government gives bounties to fishermen, but fines the actual settler, and while we would not reverse this usage, we would yet change it so as to place the farmer upon an equality with the fishermen. We do not conceive that the suggestion you make, based upon the supposed injustice to the old settlers who have purchased and paid for their homesteads, which this change would seem to imply, is hardly seriously intended. That the Government has at any time inflicted an injury upon certain citizens, assuredly does not argue that it should continue to inflict the same injury upon all other citizens, through all time, although it does argue that it should repair the wrong it has done at the earliest practicable moment.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the National Reform Association, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, WILLIAM WEST.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

CURIOUS REVELATIONS OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

Charles Weigner vs. *Eramutha Weigner.*—This is an action of divorce. The parties are Germans, and were married at Eisenburg, Germany, in 1853. The complainant charges his wife with adultery in this City, and seeks a divorce. The defendant denies the charges against her, and alleges that the complainant has been unfaithful to her, and prays a divorce from him. She further alleges that in 1856 he caused her to be taken to Ward's Island on the pretence that she was insane, but was obliged to release her. That he afterwards procured her imprisonment on the same charge at Blackwell's Island, but was again compelled to take her away therefrom.

In respect to the charge of adultery, Mrs. Weigner alleges that while in her room in February last, her husband came in with another man, a stranger to her, and that, after a few moments' conversation, they both left. In a few moments the stranger returned, and attempted to violate her person. The next morning she informed her husband of the man's treatment; but he bade her be still, as the man was married. She therefore charges that she believes that her husband brought the man to her room so that he could found an action for divorce. She states that her husband is a shoemaker, owns his own shop, and earns about $20 per week; that he does not, and has not supported her, and that she has no means to carry on the suit. She, therefore, by her petition, applies for alimony and counsel fee pending the suit. Decision reserved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

MATRIMONIAL "STOCK" AT A DISCOUNT.

Ellen Stock vs. *Maurice Stock.*—The plaintiff seeks a divorce "from bed and board," on the ground of abandonment by her husband, the defendant, who is one of the Metropolitan Police, of the Second Precinct. She charges that he has left her, while in a delicate situation, to provide entirely for herself.

Plaintiff's counsel now applied for an allowance for alimony and counsel fee. After argument, the Court allowed plaintiff $20, to be paid at once; $25 counsel fee, and $4 per week alimony.

For plaintiff, Mr. Dierendorf; for defendant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

ANOTHER DIVORCE SUIT.

Droy vs. *Droy.*—This was an action on the part of the husband, charging want of fidelity to her marriage vows on the part of Mrs. Droy.

The latter applied for alimony, &c., and it appearing that the plaintiff was in a respectable station of life, the Court allowed defendant $100 for legal expenses, and $14 per week alimony *pendente lite*, beginning June 15, last.

CASES SETTLED.

Kemp vs. *Willet*; *Seeley* vs. *Garrison*; *Glashon* vs. *Rice*; *Benedict* vs. *Ocean Insurance Co.*; *Williams* vs. *Fire Insurance Co.*; *Morris* vs. *Berdan.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 56 bbls. Ashes; 15,865 bbls. Flour; 100 bbls. Rye Flour; 350 bbls. and 565 sacks Corn Meal; 12,564 bushels Wheat; 11,700 bushels Corn; 21 940 bushels Oats; 3,000 bushels Malt; 949 pkgs. Provisions, and 517 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 45 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and small lots of Pearls at $5 62½ ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to-day of 250 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 50 bags stained St Domingo at 10c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Continues quite dull, with sales reported of only 350 bales, including some Middling Uplands at 12⅛c.@12¼c., and other grades at proportionate prices ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour opens heavily to-day. The increased receipts have exercised a depressive influence on trade. Holders have again reduced prices, generally 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. The demand, however, is restricted, —buyers anticipating a further decline, and being reluctant to purchase more than they immediately require. We have heard of sales of only 6 250 bbls. in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 55@$4 75; extra do. at $4 80@$5 20; chiefly $4 90@$5 05; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 50@$4 75; extra Wisconsin at $4 70@$5 40; extra Illinois, $4 80@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$5 05; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 10@$5 30 ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 25 @ 4 25
Standard Superfine State	4 55 @ 4 75
Extra State	4 80 @ 5 20
Standard Superfine Western	4 50 @ 4 75
Extra Wisconsin	4 70 @ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80 @ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 85 @ 5 05
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping	5 10 @ 5 3
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 20 @ 5 40
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 85 @ 7 25
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	5 00 @ 8 75

Extra Canada Flour continues scarce, inactive and nominal, including poor to very good, at $5@$6 25 ℘ bbl. Nothing new in Superfine. Southern Flour has been more freely offered and purchased, at, however, lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$5 60 for inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, at $3 75@$4 50 for fine and superfine. ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately sought after at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

A special meeting of the members of the Boston Corn Exchange was held Saturday forenoon, the President, WM. B. REYNOLDS, Esq., in the Chair. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the subject of a more uniform and reliable inspection of flour. A Committee previously appointed, presented a report which sets forth, in substance, that a Committee of Inspection, consisting of two receivers and two jobbers of flour, shall be chosen by the Association annually, to examine the qualifications of candidates for the office of Inspectors, and to recommend suitable persons to the Corn Exchange for the office. The Committee are also to provide suitable standards of the different grades, such as Superfine, Fancy, Extra and Superior, which shall be submitted to the Corn Exchange for approval, and all flour inspected by the Inspectors of the Corn Exchange shall be branded "Boston Corn Exchange Standard." The Inspectors are to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duty in regard to weight and quality of flour, and any Inspector branding flour not up to the grade will be liable for damages which may accrue. A meeting will be held on Wednesday next, when the Committee of Inspection will be chosen.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 1,207 boxes very inferior Sicily Lemons, 55c.@$1 50; and 872 boxes do. Oranges at 90c.@$1 70 ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at much reduced prices, yet the demand has not improved. Sales have been confined to 13,500 bushels, including unsound Chicago Spring on private terms; good new white Kentucky at $1 45; poor to fair new white Southern at $1 30@$1 35; fair ordinary to good new red Southern at $1 20@$1 25, and damaged Southern at unascertained rates ℘ bushel. Corn has attracted more attention at firmer rates. Sales have been made of 27,500 bushels, at 75c. for inferior New-Orleans; 76c.@78c. for poor to good old mixed Western, delivered from store; 78c.@79c. for new mixed Western, afloat; 79c.@81c., chiefly 79c.@80c. for round Yellow; and 77c. for inferior White Southern, ℘ bushel. Prime Yellow Southern is scarce, and generally held at 85c. ℘ bushel; but buyers refuse to purchase it at this rate. Rye is inactive and somewhat nominal, at 75c.@77c. ℘ bushel. Oats are in slack request, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 36c.@40c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been confined to small lots at unaltered rates.

IRON—Is in moderate request at previous figures.

LEAD—Is dull and heavy; prices favor buyers.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been reported at old quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand, chiefly at $3 50 ℘ 280 lbs. About 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands, in lots, at 43c.@44½c., chiefly within the range, ℘ gallon. Tar is inactive, yet is stiffly held, including North County at $2 50@$2 75; and Wilmington at $2 62½@$2 87½ ℘ bbl. Resin is depressed and declining. We have heard of sales of 1,000 bbls. common at $1 70 ℘ 310 lbs. Even this reduced rate is not low enough to satisfy the principal buyers, who generally offer only $1 60@$1 65 ℘ 310 lbs. afloat and delivered. The rise in freights tends to check the export movement.

OILS—Very little business has been transacted in this line, to-day. No important changes have occurred in prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping. Sales to-day 500 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $14 25@$14 50 for Mess, and $10 62½@$10 75 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand including Hams at 8c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℘ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is in request at uniform rates. Sales to-day, 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ℘ lb. Beef continues inactive at drooping rates. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $8 10@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$13 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 25 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 14c @20c. for State; 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 4c.@9c. ℘ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS—In Providence, light stocks and a firm market have been reported. Week's sales, 48,500 pieces including, according to the Providence *Journal* of this morning, 5,000 pieces 64x64, private terms: 13,000 pieces 64x64, 5¾c.; 4,000 pieces, 60x68, 5¾c.; 8,000 pieces, 60x64 5 11 16c.; 5,000 pieces, 60x56, 5½c.; 3,000 pieces, 60x60, 5⅛c.; 4,000 pieces, 52x56, 5¼c.; 3,000 pieces, 52x52, 5c.; 3,500 pieces, 48x52, 4⅝c. per yard.

RICE—Sales to-day 80 tcs., in lots, at $3 37½@$4 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand is moderate; prices are essentially unaltered.

SUGARS—Have been more active to-day, sales having been reported of 1,400 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5¾c.@6¼c., but including 500 hhds. for export on private terms; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¼c.; and 115 boxes Havana at 7½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@25¼c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged to-day 800 bales Cotton, at 3 16d.@7 32d. ℘ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d. by the packet, ℘ bbl. For London, 200 bbls Resin, at 2s. 6d.; 100 tons Linseed Cake, at 20s.; and 10,000 hhds. Staves, on private terms. For Antwerp, 200 casks Ashes, at 20s.; 25 hhds. bark, at 25s; 200 tons Logwood, at 20s.; 60 tcs. Honey, at 2½c. ℘ gallon. For Bremen, 75c. Cotton, at ½c.; 500 bbls Resin, at 1s.; and 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 2c. A brig to Constantinople on private terms.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

CATTLE—Another overstocked and very dull market,—some of the drovers say it is "the meanest market they ever attended in Albany." There is certainly no improvement over last week; on the contrary, there are indications that the reverse is the case. There are at least 400 head more here, and it is only for the very best that the prices of last week can be obtained. Many are surprised, in view of the discouraging markets that drovers have met with for the last five or six weeks, that they continue to bring forward their stock, but it is out of the power of most of them to act differently. The bulk of those coming in are contract cattle, purchased for delivery on a given day, and that day having arrived the buyer must take possession, and, of course, is anxious to realize. Still he might hold back for a while where it not that feeding is unusually high. These circumstances being against him, he determines to come to market, although certain that he can only sell at a sacrifice.

The average quality of the beeves is scarcely up to last week. There are comparatively few superior bunches, whilst the light weights are in great numbers.

The New-York buyers, almost to a man, keep aloof. They are assured that their market will be well supplied, if not overstocked, and prefer to make sure of the commission for selling, rather than risk speculation where the chances for profit are so slim.

The Eastern men are buying cautiously, but to a considerable extent. As the New-Yorkers are out of the market, they have everything their own way—the pick of the droves, and pretty much on their own terms.

FREIGHTS—Are unchanged.

The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad:

	This week.	Last week.	Corr'g w'k last year.
Cattle	3,408	2,800	2,560
Sheep and lambs	3,611	6,952	2,784
Hogs	251	90	2,375

	Av. w'kly re'ts last year.	Total Since Jan. 1.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,536	70,025	76,627
Sheep	3,127	98,367	82,499
Hogs	3,747	16,502	124,658

During the past week there arrived here 213 cars, loaded with cattle. We estimate 16 head to a car, which gives a total of 3,408. This is generally a correct estimate. It will hold good forty weeks out of the fifty-two in a year. But last week was an exception. As we have before remarked, the bulk of the stock here is unusually light, and they must have averaged 17 to a car, for it will be noticed by our list of droves given below, that the total in the three yards is 3 571. Add to this 28 head, the number that came in on the turnpike, and we have a grand total of 3,599.

MILCH COWS—Range in price from $35 to $60. But few are being offered.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There is a great falling off in the receipts, as compared with last week. Still, there is sufficient to supply the demand, and we fail to notice any improvement in prices.

HOGS—There is more inquiry for hogs, and we have to notice sales at 6c.@6¼c. ℘ lb.

DRY GOODS.

BUFF HOLLANDS,
FOR WINDOW SHADES.
WHITE AND
GREEN DO.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE OR PIECE.
KELTY BROS & LUM,
291 BROADWAY. 291

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES,
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES,
WINDOW SHADES FOR CHURCHES.
L. B. K.
291 -YAWDAORB 291
STREET.

LACE CURTAINS,
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
NOW READY.
K. B. L.
291 BROADWAY. 291

THE GENUINE and ORIGINAL WOVEN EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRT!
Has my NAME and TRADE MARK.
"THE WOVEN SKIRT! PATENT APPLIED FOR."
S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 23 John-st.
Examine it in comparison with the IMITATION Pasted Goods.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts; 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50; 17 spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring, $8 per dozen, 12 spring, $11; and 14 spring, $14 per dozen. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING,
Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE CELEBRATED woven skirts: 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50, and 17 spring $2. Southern dealers call and examine our woven skirts: 9 spring, $8 per dozen; 12 spring, $11 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING,
Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMERS, AS WELL AS OTHERS, FIND that SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will mend all Household and many Farm Utensils.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES DRAW AND CARRIAGES CARRY SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE to many an expectant household.

A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE-HORSES for sale; stylish drivers, kind in single or double harness; sold for want of use. Apply to
CHARLES V. MAPES,
No. 128 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, WHITE top to the seat; suitable for the country; carries four persons, very strong; $75. Good as new. Apply at No. 46 Hamilton-st., near Market-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

NO HOUSE IS COMPLETELY FURNISHED until it contains a Bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

HOW TO GET RID OF THE FLIES.
The Jonas' patent automaton fly-trap is irresistibly attractive to flies that they flock in and are drowned by the machinery. If you would be rid of the fly nuisance buy a trap. For sale by the patentee, at wholesale and retail. S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

ALL STATIONERS SELL SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—useful in every house.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, 93 Fulton-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Europa*, from Boston to Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office today, Aug. 9, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 5½ to go by the boat.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the schooner *Susan Orlean* we have Nassau (Bahama) papers to July 27. The only item of interest is one announcing that President Buchanan has presented a splendid chronometer to Capt. Stewart, of the Light house yacht *J. J. Finlayson*, for his zealous aid to the bark *George Thomas*, of New-York, stranded recently on the Bahama Banks. The presentation was made through the Governor of the Islands. Advices from Turks Island state that 130,000 bushels of salt had been shipped since July 1, and that a considerable amount was still on hand, with the price ranging at 7c.@8c.

It will be seen from our special telegraphic report from Washington, that the statement we published in relation to the President's affair with Mr. Johnson, late of the *Union*, was strictly correct, notwithstanding the denial of the *Constitution*, and that Johnson himself will probably publish a card sustaining the report of our correspondent.

A secret Vigilance Committee was recently organized in Kansas, for the purpose of taking measures to break up the extensive gangs of horse thieves and robbers which have long infested the Territory. The operations of the Committee, according to the Leavenworth *Times*, have been swift and sure. One or two men have suffered the death penalty, and others have been compelled to confess their crimes and expose their associates. By these means, sufficient knowledge has been obtained to insure the breaking up of the gangs, and the Committee has now been disbanded.

By the arrival at Leavenworth of the express from Denver City, we have advices from the Kansas gold region to the 29th ult. Great excitement is reported as existing at the mines, in consequence of the discovery of rich diggings at the head waters of the Colorado.

The proceedings of the American Scientific Association, yesterday, were possessed of unusual interest. Prof. Silliman, Jr., called attention to the effects of lightning on gas-pipes. The question of the increase of danger to dwelling-houses from the introduction of pipes, was discussed. Prof. Peirce read a paper on the personal peculiarities of astronomers, and Prof. Loomis read one relative to the Laws of Storms. A paper on the Geology of the Rocky Mountains, by Mr. William P. Blake, attracted considerable attention. Various other subjects of interest were discussed

It is positively stated, on the authority of a United States Marshal, that a cargo of six hundred Africans has recently been landed on the coast of Florida, near Tampa. The vessel in which they were imported was set on fire and abandoned.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the Counsel to the Corporation was requested to inform the Board, at its next meeting, if the property bounded by Gansevoort and West streets, North river and Thirteenth-street, is not owned in fee simple by the Corporatiod of this City. The Mayor vetoed a resolution remitting a tax of $244 50 on the Chelsea M. E. Church, as he considered such action would be unjust to other taxpayers. His Honor also vetoed the resolution directing that the contract for constructing thd Gate Houses of the new Reservoir should be awarded to Fairchild, Walker & Co. The Street Commissioner was directed to fit up the third story of Firemen's Hall for a library for the use of the Department, and for the use of the Commissioners and Committee on Fire Department of the Common Council, at an expense not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars. The same sum was appropriated to throw open and fit up Reservoir-square as a public Park. A resolution appropriating $1,950 to defray the expenses of an Aldermanic Committee, incurred by visiting Albany to defend the chartered rights of the City, was lost for want of a constitutional vote, and was laid on the table.

Mr. Downing, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, yesterday continued the war upon the piggeries located between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and Eighth-avenue and the North River. As a general thing the owners of the pigs had complied with the terms of the notice served upon them, and had either removed the animals beyond the City limits, or disposed of them to those who could do so.

It is said on good authority that Robert C. Macdonald, the alleged murderer of Virginia Stewart, has been accorded extraordinary privileges by the policemen who were commissioned to return him to the Tombs. Immediately after the inquest last Friday he was taken to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he spent an hour, thence he proceeded to enjoy himself at a disreputable house in Crosby-street—reaching the Tombs after liberty of two hours and a half's duration. On Saturday, subsequent to his arraignment before Recorder Barnard, he left the Court about 3 o'clock for the purpose of proceeding immediately to the City Prison, in custody of two officers of the Court of General Sessions. Two hours and a half elapsed, however, before the Keeper of the City Prison received the prisoner.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened very tamely for Cotton. Flour was freely offered at reduced prices, yet the demand was spiritless. Wheat declined materially, with a limited inquiry. Corn was brisker and firmer. Provisions were less sought after, and Pork and Beef were cheaper. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Tallow, Oils, Hides, Leather and Metals were lightly dealt in. Sugars were in better request, partly for export. Whisky was more freely purchased, but at easier rates. Freights were improving.

The Haytians Lapsing into Imperialism Again.—Our dingy neighbors of Hayti are a most unpromising set of republicans. They have a very remarkable facility for gaining their freedom and disposing of their tyrants, but they cannot endure liberty for a longer time than a month or two. They no sooner overturn a despotic ruler, and install a republican in his place, than they set about compelling him to assume dictatorial powers, to don imperial robes, and organize a Court, that they may renew again, in due time, the pleasure of knocking the crown from his dusky brows, banishing him from their island, obliterating his dynasty, and shouting once more *Vive la Republique*. The good and amiable Geffrard has but just begun to exercise the authority of a republican President in the place of the cruel and despotic Soulouque, and the Haytians are already trying to force the crown upon their reluctant Cæsar. A late arrival from Port-au-Prince, with advices to the 23d ult., brings intelligence to the effect that "the Chambers" had appointed a Committee to urge President Geffrard to assume not only the powers but the title of Dictator of Hayti, that he might the better carry out his great design of reorganizing the social condition of the Island. Geffrard, a Nero only by color, declined the request, though it is hinted that he will probably accede to the wishes of his people if they should urge him again, as they no doubt will do. We may, therefore, look upon it as more than probable that Republicanism in Hayti is nearing its end; and that Geffrard the First will before long be added to the catalogue of crowned heads. *La Republique*, the official organ of the Government, oddly enough, is zealous in urging the President to assume despotic powers; but there are other organs of other Republican Governments that have been known to do the same thing. It is a weakness not peculiar to the Haytians.

The South and the Deluge.

Southern journals of the Democratic faith are just now considering among themselves what should be done in that direful emergency, the election of a Republican President. All agree that it would be a very dreadful thing indeed, and call for a tremendous exercise of Southern valor, patriotism and forecast. But, unfortunately, there is a difference of opinion among our chivalrous brethren as to the precise course proper to be adopted The *Advertiser* of Edgefield in South Carolina, for example, is comparatively moderate in its views. It expresses the opinion that the election of a Republican would not of itself be deemed by the South a sufficient cause for dissolving the Union. Many Southern men, indeed, it admits, would be in favor of that decisive step, but, on the whole, it thinks there is reason to doubt whether the requisite unanimity could be obtained in favor of immediate dissolution. Not that the journal in question, for its own part, would hesitate to "dissolve." Oh, no! But there are so many weak brethren who still hanker for the flesh-pots of the Federal Egypt, that the gallant and glorious South would probably continue for a while longer to bear the Federal yoke.

Far otherwise, however, does the Columbia *Southern Guardian*, reason out the case. Referring to its Edgefield compatriot, that central organ of South Carolina Democracy holds the following high language:

> "We differ widely with our cotemporary when he infers that the people of the above named States, will quietly submit to the election of a Black Republican President. Kentucky possibly might stand it, but that would be the only one. With due deference, moreover, if our recollection is right, the people of some of the above States, assembled in their political conventions, have expressly declared that the election of a Black Republican President would justify the South in providing for her own safety.
>
> Numerous and heavy as have been the former concessions of the South, they would sink into insignificance compared with a tame submission to the rule of a Black Republican Administration. Although the 'election' might be constitutional, it would be the election of a man pledged to trample that Constitution under his feet—the delivery of the Government to a party pledged to violate that Constitution by the immediate passage of laws prohibiting Slavery in the Territories.
>
> We think our cotemporary has been carried away by his attachment to the Democratic Party—'the Old Guard' as he calls it, and by his confidence in their success at the approaching election. Notwithstanding the article we have commented upon, we hink, should the alternative be presented to him of submission to a Black Republican Administration or disunion, that, with the memory of other days around him, and the teachings of Calhoun and McDuffie—the impression of which cannot be effaced entirely—once more being called to remembrance, our cotemporary would make choice of disunion."

These be brave words, my masters. But we seem to have heard something not unlike them before. Our Southern kinsmen may rest fully assured that an effort will be made by "the Black Republicans" to elect a President next year. And these people are so infatuated as to think the success of their candidate would not necessarily rend the Union in twain. No do the Republicans believe that Kentucky is the only Southern State which will "stand it.' They rely with confidence upon South Carolina also. When the time of trial truly comes we are ourselves strongly of opinion that nine Southern men in ten, even in South Carolina, will think it better to bear the Black Republicans they have than fly to other ills they know not of, were it but for no better reason than that which Thomas Jefferson gave to his correspondent, Mr. Taylor, for tolerating the Union sixty years ago.

Mr. Taylor, who was the mover of the famous Madison Resolutions of 1798, wrote to Jefferson suggesting the propriety of preparing for a dissolution of the Union, and a reconstitution of Virginia and North Carolina into a separate nation. The wily sage of Monticello, while admitting the force of Mr. Taylor's observations, mildly dissented from his notion that an immediate rupture with the other States should be urged, on this curious ground: "*Seeing that we must have somebody to quarrel with*, I had rather keep our New-England associates *for that purpose* than see our bickerings transferred to others nearer home. They are circumscribed within such narrow limits, and their population is now so full, that their numbers will ever be the minority; *and they are marked like the Jews* with such a perversity of character, as to constitute, from that circumstance, the natural division of our parties."

Our Southern friends will hardly deny the "New-England perversity." Mr. Jefferson knew his men, a "stiff-necked and rebellious generation," impracticable, obstinate, disputatious, delighting to be in the minority. The South could find no such within her borders, and her eloquent orators would be reduced to talking each other to death on the blandest home questions. Let the "Black Republicans," then, fight their fight, and let our Southern friends resolve to meet their fate, be it what it may, with a firm front and an equal mind.

American Railway Iron and Pennsylvania Politics.

The Philadelphia *North American* publishes several conclusive testimonials as to the superiority, both in point of durability and cheapness, of rails made of Pennsylvania iron, over the imported British iron. An experiment was tried on the Central Railroad of Georgia to test the qualities of the two kinds of rails, the result of which has proved in the highest degree favorable to the rails of our own manufacture from American iron. This road was supplied in 1856 with part imported and part American rails; they were laid on opposite sides of the same track for a long distance, so that their qualities might be fairly tested, under perfectly equal conditions. The rails were of the same pattern, and an extra price was paid for the English rails to insure the best quality of iron. After more than two years of wear the General Superintendent of the Road has given his report, from which it appears that the American rails were much better than the imported ones. Testimony of this character will, of course, have its due weight, and the managers of our Railroads, though they do not, as we are compelled to admit, always act with that sagacity and prudence which are so characteristic of our countrymen in the management of their private affairs, will in time, no doubt, learn to make use of none but these incomparable home-made rails; and then the rolling mills and blast furnaces of Pennsylvania will break forth into full operation. But the *North American* cannot divest itself of the habit of calling upon Hercules for help, and says: "Years of impenetrable darkness on this point have closed the Treasury curators to all light, and they would do anything, however foolish or absurd, to maintain their position while they are in office." But our countrymen are not lying in impenetrable darkness if the Treasury curators are, and they do not requrie any special legislation to induce them to purchase American iron if it can be demonstrated that it is better and cheaper than the foreign article; and, if it be not, why should they be compelled to buy it? They may be safely left to their own instincts to discover where they can purchase the best and cheapest merchandise. It is a faculty they have long had the credit of possessing at least.

The Revolution and the Peace.

While awaiting those explanations of the real origin and character of the peace of Villafranca, which cannot fail to be given at the Conference of Zurich, and in the final settlement of the bases of the new order of things in Italy, it is worth while to fix public attention for a moment upon the part which the Italian Revolutionists have probably played in the recent drama. Immediately upon the breaking out of the struggle in Italy, the Times secured the services of a correspondent representing the extreme section of the Italian Republicans, the "left of the left," as it might be described in the jargon of European revolutionary politics. The letters of this correspondent have never ceased to breathe a spirit of hatred to the French Emperor and to France, which was but half-suppressed during the brief and brilliant campaign of Lombardy, and which flamed out into a very Moscow conflagration of rage, vituperation and despair on the morrow of the peace of Villafranca. When Garibaldi first took the field in the service of Sardinia, our revolutionary watchman exultingly declared that the "Hero of Rome" would pay no heed to any French orders, and gloried in the notion that the name of France was not to be mentioned in the proclamations which the valiant *Cacciatori degli Alpi* would scatter on their way as they marched through the valleys of the Alps, and swept the Austrians back from the passes of the Tyrol. It is needless for us to say that Garibaldi took particular trouble to falsify all these foolish and discreditable stories. A soldier, and a man of sense, he did his duty by himself and by his allies, and there is no reason in the world for supposing that he will now be guilty of the extravagances into which fanatics of the school to which we allude would have urged him from the first. Whenever there is a sensible plan of action to be carried out for the good of Italy, there Garibaldi will be found; but he has probably broken forever with all the wild and wordy dreamers, whose incapacity was proved to him so bitterly in Rome ten years ago. An article by Mazzini, which we yesterday published, reveals the whole of that picture of which our Revolutionary correspondent in Italy has given us so many significant glimpses. Mazzini is what he has been, the Revolutionary Bourbon of Italy, who has nothing to forget and nothing to learn. Bred from his youth up in conspiracy and stratagem, he sees "occult designs" and "subtle treason" on every side of him; and he openly avows in this latest of his manifestoes that he has never for a moment sympathized with the movement of Italy under the leadership of Sardinia, never for a moment trusted the Emperor of the French, never for a moment relaxed his efforts to excite premature discussions and vexatious dissensions in the heart of Italy, while the battle of her independence was fighting out on the Lombard plains, and the blood of French and Sardinian soldiers was flowing so freely in defence of her right to exist and to be free. This manifesto has been interpreted by those who take the sound for the sense, and to whom the word Republican has always one meaning, whether it fall from the lips of a Rienzi or a Washington, as a crushing indictment of willful treason to the cause of Italy against Napoleon III. We do not read in it this meaning. We find it to be rather an indictment of witless treason to the cause of Italy against Mazzini and his followers. With the fullest faith in the personal honesty and the political sincerity of this most indomitable and most unfortunate of fanatics, we are forced to see in this manifesto, as in the brief, sad history of his supremacy at Rome, the most flagrant evidence of his utter incapacity for practical leadership and statesmanlike mastery of the course of events. His counsels to Italy now are what his counsels then were to Rome. As he insisted, in 1849, that Garibaldi should violate humanity and common sense by prolonging the resistance of Rome after the soldier's eye had pronounced the position untenable, so now in 1859 he calls upon the people of the various Italian States to rush madly into bloodshed and battle, before they can possibly know what has been done for them by Sardinia and France, and calls upon Victor Emanuel to "die rather than be contaminated." The Papacy, whose roots shoot through the world and whose colossal fabric three hundred years of earthquake have barely begun to shatter, Mazzini treats as a trivial structure, to be blown away by a single breath, and denounces those who would deal calmly with so tremendous a difficulty as temporizing traitors to "God and the people." With such indications before us of the temper and policy of the extreme Italian revolutionists, it is not possible to doubt that the influence of this party must have been busily exerted throughout the whole of the recent campaign in Italy, to thwart the purposes and to complicate the situation of the liberating leaders.

The small practical help which the Franco-Sardinian armies, amid much shouting and tossing of flowers, received in Lombardy, speaks in the same sense. The sudden outbreak in Perugia, so untimely and so mischievous in its results, is still another trace of the same power. And we are very strongly of the opinion that, whenever the secret history of the recent Italian war shall come to be written, it will be found that the same party which ruined the prospects of Italian freedom in 1848 by its senseless and headlong excesses, did its best in 1859 to make impossible the full success of the Franco-Sardinian arms and of the policy of Napoleon.

The Tennessee Election.

The annual Tennessee Election took place on Thursday of last week, and though the results are not yet fully ascertained, enough is known to enable us to form a judgment as to the drift and tenor of the contest. It is known that the Democrats have reëlected their Governor, Isham G. Harris, by 2,000 majority over Col. Netherland, the candidate of the Opposition, and that the Democratic majority in the Legislature just chosen will be large enough for all practical purposes. But on the other hand, the Democrats have lost certainly *two*, probably three, and possibly *four* Members of Congress. In the late (35th) Congress the delegation stood seven Democrats to three Americans, whereas in the recent contest the Democrats are reported to have carried three districts, the Opposition five, and probably six, while the remaining district is in doubt, without any probability being intimated in favor of either of the contending parties.

The inference is unavoidable, from the data received, that the Democracy, although successful on the State ticket, have lost heavily in the Congressional Delegation, and that they have experienced serious reverses on the general result. Two years ago the opposing parties were the Democrats and Americans; now it would seem that all opponents of the Democratic Party united under the appropriate title of the Opposition, and with a degree of success, greater probably than they had ventured to anticipate. It is a noticeable fact, that the Tennessee Opposition borrowed no thunder from their opponents, presenting, in this respect, a marked contrast to their political brethren in Virginia and Kentucky. No attempt was made by them to out-Herod Herod, in the advocacy of Southern ultraisms. On the contrary, the ground which they chose to occupy, and on which they won a substantial victory, is ground upon which the Conservative Northern Opposition can equally stand and fight in the approaching Presidential canvass.

What's in a Name?

Juliet's question, asked so many years ago, has been answered by Judge Daly of this City. The learned Judge has decided that there is really nothing in a name; and that what we call a rose, we are at perfect liberty to call by any other name that we may please to give it. There is no such thing as an *alias* possible, for the moment that Brown chooses to say he is not Brown at all, but Black or Green, that moment his color and his quality change. The Brown of the past disappears, and Black or Green is the fact to be acknowledged without dispute, inquisition, or act of the Legislature. Had Romeo known the common law he might have left his name of Montague on the wrong side of the Capulet garden-wall, and saved his own sweet life and Juliet's at the expense of the lean apothecary, the grave-digger, and posterity.

Through all these hot Summer days Judge Daly has been hearing and deciding cases, but his judicial eye has not become dimmed, nor has his clerical vigor abated, as an elaborate decision of his which we yesterday published, on the application of Mr. John Snook for an order of the Court authorizing him to change his slightly unpopular patronymic for the more suggestive but also more euphonious name of Pike, abundantly proves. In this decision Judge Daly has reviewed the whole history of English surnames, and while setting the mind of Snook happily at rest, has produced a paper of singular general interest, and announced a curious point in the law, somewhat novel in itself to the mass of readers, and by no means insignificant in its social bearings. Mr. John Snook, it seems, finding when he arrived at man's estate that he was the victim of a ridiculous inheritance, sought counsel of a philological friend, who assured him that Snook was merely the Dutch for Pike, and that he might fairly call himself Pike since he had ceased to be in any sense a Dutchman. There was historical warrant for this advice. Many modern English names are mere translations of ancient French appellations, and in the Channel Islands particularly, instances are constantly to be met with in which one family has broken into two branches whereof the one retains the Norman and the other has adopted the English version of the original Gentile name, the one calling itself, for instance, Blanc-pied and the other White-foot. Mr. Snook put faith in his counselor; the more that he himself is so little versed in the mysteries of language that he insisted before the Judge on confounding the Dutch with the Germans; and from that moment, as Mr. John Pike, became a busy member of society in the city of Syracuse. In the course of his prosperous career, Mr. Pike has found it desirable to come to the metropolis, and here he finds that the partner, not of his bosom, but of his business, objects to his convertible name and insists on the final obliteration of the detestable monosyllable Snook by some solemn and definite process of the law. An act of the State Legislature of 1847 permits the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas to authorize any person of full age residing in the State to assume a new name if the Judge is satisfied that the petitioner will derive any pecuniary benefit from the change. Under this act the victim of the name of Snook demanded relief at the hands of Judge Daly. The Judge equally conscientious, clear-headed and learned, found it impossible to bring Mr. Snook within the provisions of the statute, since the pecuniary benefit to be derived from this new partnership was not of that certain and positive character which would warrant the Judge in assuming it as a necessary consequence of the change of name proposed. But Mr. Snook was not sent away hopeless in his Snookdom. The Judge after traversing the whole field of English family history, and citing many striking and curious cases from the books in support of his position, declared that neither the act of the Legislature nor his own authorization was necessary to convert Snook into Pike. "I think," said the Judge,

> "There is nothing in the law to prevent the petitioner from continuing to call himself John Pike. It, as stated in his petition, he adopted it some years ago, engaged in business by that name, and is known among his business acquaintances and customers by that designation, there is no reason why he shall not continue to use it. Any contract or obligation he may enter into, or which others may enter into with him, by that name, or any grant or devise he may hereafter make by it, would be valid and binding; for, as an acquired and known designation, it has become as effectually his name as the one which he previously bore. I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that I think he may lawfully use it hereafter in all transactions as his name or designation."

The olden time was not very nice in names. They took their titles then as they took their lot in life, at the hands of Providence, and made the best they could of both. As a natural consequence the living generation has inherited a good many patronymics which make their fastidious possessors uncomfortable. No man likes to be known as Buggins, or Noggs, or Shufflebottom, however respectably the former owners of such names may have filled the measure of their days. Names, too, which have become notorious through some great crime or stupendous rascality, are troublesome legacies. It was but the other day that an English newspaper correspondent spent six days in prison in Brittany, and was otherwise misused, because he had the ill-luck to be named Bernard, and was confounded by the Imperial police with the accomplice of Orsini. And since the publication of the letter to Mr. McCandless, the name of Buchanan would certainly go far toward killing the hopes of any aspirant after the Presidential Chair. Judge Daly's decision therefore opens the gates for many imprisoned souls. Hundreds of plebeian sufferers will doubtless soon blossom forth like the rose into fine aristocratic surnames. Perhaps Mr. Buchanan himself may take a hint from the Judge's words, and appear at the Charleston Convention, after all, under a new name, "keeping the word of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the heart" of his thousand and one competitors. Wellington, who was known as Captain Wesley, till he was a man well-grown, achieved renown as Wellesley, though why or wherefore nobody even of his own family seems clearly to know. Sir Edward Bulwer has ridden through life on so many names at once, that we venture to say not one man in six can answer off-hand whether he now stands as a Bulwer or a Lytton. As for French celebrities, none but the makers of biographical dictionaries can ever be sure of their "real original" patronymics. Why, then, should not the President turn this sudden corner on the Democracy? The letters of James Buchanan could not be held to bind the actions of Simon Van Pouter or Davis Brown. The latter would be an admirable combination to spring upon an ultra-Southern Convention; while if his Excellency would but call himself A. Jackson he would be sure of Pennsylvania, in which State we are assured that a large vote is regularly cast for the Hero of New-Orleans.

The United States in Mexico.

Telegrams published in our impression of yesterday, indicate that important changes are, perhaps even now, taking place in distracted Mexico. Changes of an important or even alarming character are, unfortunately, no new thing in the history of the neighboring Republic, and would, under ordinary circumstances, scarcely merit a passing notice; but, in the present dangerous moment of Mexican affairs, they offer some sound reasons for that action on the part of the United States which we have urged it was both our duty and our interest to interpose between the people of Mexico and the most hopeless anarchy. It is very evident, from the tenor of late Mexican dispatches, that the Constitutional Government has been favored by a large majority of the inhabitants, but that the opposition elements—united only for the destruction of their adversary—are sufficiently powerful to prevent the establishment of free and liberal institutions. Miramon makes no secret of his future plans and schemes, and, in his last manifesto, he pledges himself to protect the Clergy in their power and wealth, opposes a Democratic form of Government, and declares that the traditional policy of Mexico is "to guard against the encroachments of the United States"—in other words, to be constantly suspicious of a Power with whom it is the highest interest of Mexico to remain on the most friendly terms. We further learn that, in consequence of the impossibility of assembling a Mexican Congress, Mr. McLane cannot succeed in negotiating the treaty with the United States; and, as a last item of intelligence unfavorable to the interests of this country, it is stated that the Tehuantepec Company continue to be so annoyed by the authorities that the carriage of the mail across the Isthmus will soon be suspended.

Simultaneously with this news from Mexico we hear from Washington that a special messenger, under secret instructions, has been sent to the American Minister in the neighboring Republic. We can scarcely hope that any very energetic measures will be adopted, or that the President will now be disposed to assume a responsibility from which hitherto he has timorously held back. But if not for the sake of Mexico, and for the preservation of the liberty which her people desire, then in our own interest, and in the interest of the entire commercial world, some prompt action on our part is imperatively demanded. We have stood by inactive long enough, and seen our neighbors exhaust themselves with barbarous feuds; our people have suffered injury and insult long enough from such petty Governments of the day as party faction has been able to lift into temporary power; and it is now full time that the United States should put forth some of its strength—and very little will be required—to save Mexico ere she has lost every trace of civilization.

In our impression of Saturday we laid before our readers a plan of armed interference in behalf of Mexico—the only one that we can conceive to be practical in the present emergency. The principal point to be observed in a movement of this kind is that it must be under the exclusive control of the Federal Government. The Mexican people, and the world will not in any other case be ready to recognize its responsibility. If we are to send troops to Mexico they must be United States troops, under proper discipline. A private enterprise of any kind whatsoever, though conducted in the most perfect good faith, would be too much akin to fillibusterism, would excite too many suspicions, and volunteers on such a mission would be too lax in their conduct to find favor in the eyes of the people of Mexico. If the United States interferes in behalf of Constitutional liberty in Mexico and makes now its first effort to tranquilize that unhappy State, the plan must be carried out with a due regard to the dignity of this country, and to the interests of the Republic whose peace it is pledged to restore. It must not be forgotten that the act will not pass unquestioned or unchallenged in the world. If, however, we are satisfied that to protect Mexico has become a national obligation, the United States can afford to accept any responsibility that the performance thereof may entail.

Republican Anti-Slavery.

It is curious and not altogether uninstructive to observe the effect produced upon the strictly Republican mind by the Constitution of Kansas published yesterday morning in these columns. The most zealous members of the Church of Freedom, having perused this Kansas Confession of Faith by favor of the Times, "pronounce it in every way worthy of the freemen by whose spirit and ability it has been made." This is a gratifying indication of a tendency on the part of the Northern Republicans to make things more comfortable than they have been between the Anti-Slavery North and the Slaveholding South. The new Kansas Constitution treats the negro as an impertinence and a bore, refuses to make the State responsible for the protection of his liberty, hesitates even upon the right of trial by jury where he is concerned, and flatly denies him the exercise of the suffrage. That the Republicans of the East should rejoice over this handiwork of their Western brethren means, of course, a long farewell to the old Anti-Slavery thunder of the party. The smallest favors in the way of consideration for the African have suddenly assumed a portentous value in the eyes of our partisans once so exacting. "Negroes," observes one Republican organ, "are not expelled the State, as several members of the Committee proposed they should be." Here is a notable triumph of liberalism indeed; and how grateful the American sons of Africa ought to be for so much generosity! "We all of us," says Mr. Carlyle, "deserve to be hung, and therefore those of us who are merely shot can never be sufficiently thankful." If the negroes are not delighted that they have not been kicked out of Kansas bodily, then they are not the people the Republicans take them for. What more could the creatures ask? Is it anybody's fault but their own that they are black?

The United Democracy of New-York.

The result of the Delavan House Meeting, where the Softs issued the call precisely in the form which suited themselves, is erroneously spoken of as a union. There was no union, for there was no substantial division. Aside from a few noisy grumbling politicians, who have grown stale and sour, there are really no Hards in New-York. The assertion that such a party exists is simply a false pretence, for it has had no tangible being for years, and now the last shadow of its shade has vanished.

This state of facts has all along been fully understood by the Democratic politicians. To call Cagger and Cassidy and Dean Richmond Softs will henceforth be an abuse of terms. A Soft implies a Hard, and there being no Hards, how can there be a Soft? Would black be black if white were not in the world to blacken it? We may look for a perfect unity of the Democratic forces in November and all concerned will do well to take notice of the fact. All those, if any there be, who rely on Democratic divisions for an easy fight and an assured victory, are leaning over the spot where a broken reed may once have been but now is not. Daniel S. Dickinson will cordially vote any ticket which Cassidy and John Van Buren may choose to nominate. Fernando Wood is just the last man in the State to bolt. He will swallow the Syracuse candidates whole, if we may use so violent a figure of speech, and much good may the deglutition do both him and them. The Democracy of New-York is henceforward a unit. It has blotted 1848 from its calendar, and turned the Buffalo platform into driftwood.

The Railroad Slaughter.

THE TWO VERDICTS—DIRECT AND INDIRECT.

The two verdicts rendered by the Schaghticoke and Albany juries, present a curious contrast. Coroner Madden's jury at Schaghticoke failed to cast the responsibility of the Northern Railroad slaughter upon the culpable parties; while the Albany jury, impanneled by Coroner Dean, had no scruples against rendering a direct verdict. We republish these verdicts together, for the sake of the contrast:

Coroner Madden's Jury.

That the said Charles Plimpton came to his death from injuries received by the falling of a bridge of the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, over the Tomhannock Creek, while engaged on a regular train of said Railroad as mail agent; and as said bridge was in a rotten and unsafe condition, *the jury believe that those having charge of said road should be highly censured.*

Coroner Dean's Jury.

An inquisition taken at the office of the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad Company, in the Fifth Ward of the city of Albany, in the county of Albany, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, before me, Noah S. Dean, one of the Coroners of the city and county aforesaid, on view of the bodies of Howard A. Wright, Charles Berthelon, Dennis Cahill, David S. Russell, Patrick H. Conly, Lucina M. Cooley, and Mary V. Cuyler, lying dead at the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad Dépôt:

Upon the oaths and affirmations of seven good and lawful men of the State of New-York, duly chosen and sworn or affirmed, and charged to inquire, on behalf of said people, how and in what manner the said persons came to their death, do, upon their oaths and affirmations, say: That the said persons came to their death by the falling of the bridge, over the Tomhannock creek, on the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, at Schaghticoke; *and said bridge being rotten and in an unsafe condition, the Jury believe that the Superintendent, Trustees and owners of said road should be held responsible.*

English Naval Preparations.

The English Naval Estimates for the current year amounted to more than sixty millions of dollars (£12,682,055), and very nearly equal the sum total of the expenses of the American Government for the year 1856–7. About one-half of this vast sum has been already expended and the rest is rapidly passing through the Treasury and the Admiralty Board. According to the Navy-List for July, there are now eleven new ships-of-the-line nearly ready for launching at the English dockyards. These are the *Prince of Wales*, 131 guns; the *Victoria*, 121; the *Royal Frederic*, 116; and the *Duncan*, 100—at Portsmouth. The *Howe*, 121; the *De France*, 91; and the *Revenge*, 91—at Pembroke. The *Gibraltar*, 101—at Davenport. The *Atlas*, 91; and the *Irresistible*, 80—at Chatham; and the *Anson*, 90—at Woolwich.

In addition to this new fleet of 1,133 guns in all, there are sixteen first-class new screw-steamers and nearly twenty new screw-sloops and corvettes now under weigh. Several sailing vessels are also near completion, among them the *Aurora*, of 61 guns, and the *Narcissus*, *Immortalité*, and *New-Castle*, of 50 guns each. With all his clamors and complaints, John Bull does not mean to be caught napping, if his sea-dogs can keep him aware of the ways of his neighbors.

Board of Councilmen.

THE GANSEVOORT PROPERTY—VETOES FROM THE MAYOR—RESERVOIR SQUARE.

The Councilmen met last evening, Councilman Lent in the chair.

A petition was received from the operatives in the manufacturing department of the Institution for the Blind, representing that it was impossible for the managers to dispose of the stock which they turned out and that they were obliged to work on half time. They therefore petitioned for aid from the Common Council. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Councilman Platt offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and is hereby requested, to inform this Board at its next meeting, if the property bounded by Gansevoort and West-streets, North River, and Thirteenth-street, is not owned in fee simple by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Two vetoes were received from the Mayor. One returned the resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the Chelsea M. E. Church for $244 50. The object of the resolution his Honor aid was to free the parsonage of the Church from taxation. This he considered unjust toward other tax-payers in the City.

His Honor also vetoed the resolution awarding the contract for the gate-houses of the new reservoir to Fairchild, Walker & Co., on the ground that they were not entitled to the work as it was not included in their original contract. After giving his reason for this supposition, the Mayor concludes as follows: "Under these circumstances the giving of the work to Fairchild, Walker & Co. would not only be a fraud upon the City Treasury, but it would affect materially the principal advantage of sealed bids, not only as regards the City but bidders themselves, as while offering to give the contract to the lowest bidder on compliance with the terms and conditions of the advertisement, there would be no security to such party that he would obtain the same, for the work might afterward be given out to some favorite and higher bidder.

But the Common Council, I am of opinion, cannot legally give the direction contained in the resolution. If Fairchild, Walker & Co. are entitled to the contract in question, they have rights which the Common Council cannot take from them; but if not, they have no power to give it to them. In this respect the charter is explicit, that all work to be done by, or on account of the Corporation, shall be upon sealed bids, (sec. 38, Amended Charter, 1857,) and, although the Common Council may, by a three-fourths' vote, dispense with a contract, they have no right or power to give any directions as to whom the work shall be done by—that is an Executive duty, which belongs exclusively to the department having cognizance of the work, (sec. 16, Amended Charter, 1857.)

[Signed] DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The Street Commissioner was directed to fit up the third story of Firemen's Hall for the use of the Commissioners and Committee on Fire Department of the Common Council, and for a library for the use of the Department at an expense not to exceed $1,500.

It was directed that Reservoir-square should be thrown open for a public park. Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated therefor.

It was resolved that rooms on the third floor of Essex Market should be fitted up for the use of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to have Chambers-street paved from Hudson River to Chatham-street, and Wall-street, from the East River to Broadway, with trap-block pavement.

After the adoption of a number of unimportant reports, the Board adjourned, to meet on Thursday, the 18th inst.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, at the Mayor's Office. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the barks *Hannah* and *Mountain Eagle*, from Matanzas, all well on board. The vessels were ordered to be detained nine days for observation at the Lower Bay, and then be permitted to come up to the neighborhood of Ellis' Island and discharge their cargoes by lighters, at the option of the Health Officer. Dr. GUNN further reported the arrival of the schooner *Chrisolite*, from Tampico, brig *Isabella Beurman*, from Port-au-Prince, and bark *Arcade*, from Bahia. All of these vessels were ordered to be detained below five days for observation, after which they may be granted permission to proceed to the City at the direction of the Health Officer. The arrival of the bark *Jane M. Thurston* was also reported. She reached this port on Friday last from Havana, on her way to Falmouth, England, with a cargo of sugar, but was obliged to put in here in consequence of yellow fever prevailing on board. Her captain and mate were lost in the port of Havana, and four of the crew were taken ill after getting to sea. Two of these died on the passage, and the other two were sent on board the Floating Hospital for treatment immediately upon arriving at the Lower Bay. The remainder of the crew numbers five persons, two of whom have been taken sick since their arrival here. One of them has already a well-marked yellow fever, and will be sent on board the *Florence Nightingale* for treatment. The Board directed that this vessel should be detained for observation where she now lies, the Health Officer to report at each meeting her condition. The Health Officer furnished the following list of vessels now lying at the Lower Bay, from infected ports, with the date of their arrival there: From Havana—Bark *Lone Star*, arrived July 26; bark *Stephen Tabor*, arrived July 30; ship *B. R. Milan*, arrived July 23; bark *Pepe*, arrived Aug. 4; bark *Jane M. Thurston*, arrived Aug. 5. From Matanzas—Barks *Hannah Secor*, arrived Aug. 2, *Mountain Eagle*, arrived Aug. 5. From Sierra Leone—Brig *Bronties*, arrived Aug. 5. From Bahia—Bark *Arcade*, arrived Aug. 5. From Port-au-Prince—Brig *Isabella Beurman*, arrived Aug. 5. From Tampico—Schooner *Chrisolite*, arrived Aug. 7. From Aspinwall—Brig *Arabella Lindsley*, arrived Aug. 7. The Board adjourned to Wednesday noon.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown woman, about 20 years of age, was found in the East River on Sunday afternoon, near Governor's Island. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of "Death by drowning" was rendered. Deceased was dressed in a calico frock, and had in her pocket a pair of silk mitts, a brass thimble and a festival badge. On her feet were cotton stockings and black gaiters. She was of medium size, and has been in the water but a few days.

THE COST OF CLEANING THE STREETS.—The cost of cleaning the streets of the City during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 6, was as follows:

Men employed.	Days work done.	Loads manure.	Loads dirt and rubbish.	Loads of ashes.	Total No. of loads.
24	69¾	106	198	298	602
9	33	46	51	244	341
22	87½	243	209	285	737
16	33½	58	84	400	544
16	67	163	246	357	766
16	48	111	153	395	559
15	62½	220	61	383	669
15	51½	148	57	412	617
14	69¾	163	97	382	642
30	119¾	222	117	401	740
4	21	—	174	74	218
28	94¼	88	102	360	559
18	60¾	78	81	250	409
26	86¾	112	246	594	952
25	106¼	142	589	480	1211
78	34	—	357	84	441
16	39¾	—	319	409	768
17	79½	—	686	284	970
18	62	—	356	258	614
337	1243	1800	4213	6384	12 377

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday, held an inquest at No. [illegible] East Fortieth-street, on the body of a lad, about 10 years of age, named JACOB RAUHOTZ, who was run over by car No. 6 of the Third-avenue Railroad, on Saturday last, at the corner of Fortieth-street and Third-avenue. The evidence was conflicting as to whether the casualty was accidental or not. WM. CARTER, a boy who was with the deceased, testified that RAUHOTZ jumped on the rear platform of car No. 27 of the same road, was pushed off by the conductor, fell across the up track just as car No. 56 was coming along, and was run over and killed. HENRY W. MOTT, an employe of the Railroad company, testified that he saw the lad jump off the car, and fall across the track, and he was in no respect interfered with by the driver or conductor. The jury found that the boy came to his death by being run over by car No. 56, from being pushed off car No. 27 by some person or persons unknown. The drivers of both cars were fully exonerated from blame.

AFFAIRS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.—Yesterday the Street Commissioner advertised for bids for the erection of the building to be known as the Infants' Home, and for bids for repairing the City Hall. $25,000 were appropriated by the Legislature to erect the Infants' Home, and estimates were made, one for a three-story, another for a four-story building, that should not the bids of the latter come within the sum set apart, those for the former should. On opening them, however, it was found that the lowest for the three-story building was $27,600, being $2,600 more than the sum appropriated. The estimates have been so modified this time that it is hoped there will be no trouble about awarding the contract. The bids for this and for the City Hall work will be opened on the 19th inst. $40,000 has been set apart to restore the latter building to its former condition.

ADDITIONAL COMPLAINTS AGAINST THOMAS T. ELLIS.—Mr. F. R. DIESSELDORFF, of No. 395 Broadway yesterday made a complaint against THOMAS T. ELLIS, who was arrested on Saturday on charges of false pretences. Mr. DIESSELDORFF alleges that the accused paid him for some pictures in a worthless check for $[illegible]0. Mr. HERMANN HERNSTEIN, of No. 393 Broadway, also charges ELLIS with fraud, in obtaining from him $270 worth of surgical instruments. The prisoner represented that he had $10,000 in deposit in the Pacific Bank, which he did not want to draw upon, as he expected to pay that amount the next day for some real estate he had been purchasing. Several other complaints are expected to be made against the prisoner.

AN OMNIBUS HORSE ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY ITS DRIVER.—Early yesterday morning a man hailed an omnibus in front of the Astor House, and handed his fare up to the driver. As the driver stooped over to take it, a revolver dropped out of the side pocket of his coat, fell to the sidewalk and exploded, the ball entering one of the horses' legs. The wounded animal gave a furious leap, and it required three or four men to prevent him from running away. The driver's carelessness in so recklessly carrying a pistol fortunately resulted in injuring nothing but the horse.

BURNED TO DEATH.—SARAH MORAN, a native of Ireland, about 53 years of age, residing at No. 14 Baxter-street, died at the New-York Hospital on Sunday from the effects of burns received on the morning of the same day. It is supposed that the clothes of deceased took fire from a pipe which she was smoking. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner [illegible], and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

CRICKET.—The Kings County and Newark Cricket Club are announced to play a game to-day at Bedford, L. I. The former Club, since its organization, has been successful in sixteen matches. They have now challenged the Newark Club, which is considered formidable. HALLIS is one of the bowlers of the Newark Club.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—NICHOLAS BERNAY, of No. [illegible] West Fortieth-street, while attempting to descend from the top of a Ninth-avenue car yesterday, fell beneath the wheel, and had one of his legs fractured in two places. He was taken to his home by the po

Police Reports.

AN UNDESIRABLE VISITOR.—Dennis Kehoe of No. [illegible]68 East Thirty-second-street, is a coal shoveler by occupation, and his business has proved so prosperous that it not only afforded him a living, but gave him "something to lay up against a rainy day." His savings, for safe keeping, were usually placed in the baby's cradle, under the pillow. Among the acquaintances of the family was included a woman named [illegible] Fox, and on Sunday afternoon she called upon Mrs. Kehoe in a friendly way. It is alleged that, with the slyness which characterizes her quadrupedal namesake, Miss Fox abstracted a pocket-book containing $42 in gold from its place under the baby's pillow, and left the premises. Mr. Kehoe soon discovered the theft, and had his late visitor arrested. On searching her, $42 25 of the money was found in her possession. Justice QUACKENBUSH, before whom the accused was arraigned, committed her in default of $500 to answer.

THE FORTIETH-STREET COUNTERFEIT MONEY CASE.—Daniel Clarke and Thomas Potter were arrested on Sunday night, at a house in Forty-fifth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, by Sergeant Dickson and Officers Eustace and Farley, on a charge of being the persons who concealed $6,600 in counterfeit $10 bills on the Oneida County Bank, N. Y., in the cellar of the house No. 130 East Fortieth-street, where it was found by the Police last Thursday evening. Several of the $10 counterfeit bills together with dies, plates, a press, and other counterfeit tools, were found on the premises of the accused. Potter, it is said, is a fugitive from Cooperstown, N. Y., whence he had escaped from jail. Both prisoners were held for examination by Alderman BRADY.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—A fight took place at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 175 West Thirty-fourth-street, between Philip O'Reilly, Peter [illegible], Michael Mullen and Henry Drake, when the latter drew a knife and inflicted a wound several inches in length on O'Reilly's head, besides slicing off a piece of the scalp. Drake immediately fled, and has not been arrested. The Police give the man a bad character. It is alleged that he killed a man in Leonard-street about a year ago, and was with Joe Coburn last November when the latter shot a policeman at the corner of Prince and [illegible]-streets.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.—A man named Daniel Lee was arrested yesterday, charged with having one wife more than the law allows. It is alleged that in [illegible], in the year 1853, he married Mary Shannon, and two years ago Mary Towers, of No. 15 Desbrosses-street. Lee was taken before Alderman SMITH, at the Lower Police Court, who locked him up for trial. Both the injured females were in Court, and Lee at the sight of them, was sorely troubled in mind.

BAD CONDUCT.—A respectably-dressed young man, named Daniel Hurlburt, was arrested on Sunday by Officer Gillen, of the Twenty-first Ward, for conducting himself in a grossly indecent way in a Third-avenue car. The prisoner was taken before Alderman SMITH, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and held in two sureties of $300 each for trial. Two men were found who felt compassion enough for him to become his bondsmen.

ARRESTS BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—The crew of boat No. 7, of the Harbor Police, arrested six seamen from on board British bark *Excelsior*, laying off Bedlow's Island, Saturday morning, for refusing to do duty. They were sent to the Tombs. Their names are Wm. Johnson, Henry Lawrence, Wm. Backet, Morris Morris, Joseph Jones, John M. Sommerly.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Charles Brennan, a tailor, was arrested, on Sunday, charged with assaulting James Gill, a boy living at No. 151 Worth-street, and striking him upon the head with a pitcher. Gill was taken home seriously injured, and Brennan was committed to the Tombs.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.—A boy, 18 years of age, named Thomas Kelly, was arrested, on Sunday, on suspicion of having stolen money and jewelry to the value of $500 from Mary Giesker, of No. 109 Reade-street. The accused was taken to the Lower Police Court and committed.

The Broadway Tragedy—Extraordinary Privileges of Robert C. Macdonald.

A rumor was extensively current on Saturday that ROBERT C. MACDONALD, who is charged with the murder of VIRGINIA STEWART, immediately after the inquest on his victim had been concluded last Friday had been seen, in company with the Policemen who were deputed to return him to the Tombs, to enter a house of ill-fame in Crosby-street, where they remained an hour or two. We refrained from publishing the rumor until we were fully satisfied of its truth, because of the probable effect of such a story against the prisoner, when his case should be brought to trial. An investigation by our reporter, however, leaves no room to doubt the facts alleged in the report, and the policemen themselves admit the correctness of its main features. The officials who were so accommodating to a man who is held on a charge of murder are Officers MARSHALL and GORDON, of the Sixth Precinct. They state that permission was given them by Coroner JACKMAN to convey MACDONALD, at his own request, wherever he might choose to go, so that he was safely returned to the Tombs before dark. A carriage was accordingly procured, and the trio left the City Hospital about 2½ o'clock. First they went to the Metropolitan Hotel, where MACDONALD had an interview with a friend and transacted some private business. The three remained there about an hour, the officers never permitting the prisoner to leave their sight. They say they were in utter ignorance of the fact that they were doing aught of a reprehensible nature. MACDONALD next proposed the officers should accompany him to the residence of a friend of his in Crosby-street. The obliging officials assented, and all three went to a house in that street, immediately in the rear of the hotel. The policemen say that they were perfectly uninformed as to the reputation of the house when they entered, and supposed it was occupied by persons of respectability. The ladies seemed glad to see MACDONALD, and wine was opened, of which they all partook. Soon, however, from the demeanor and conversation of the women, the officers suspected they were not of unsullied reputation, and their suspicions soon ripened to entire belief. After their innocent eyes had been fully opened, they say they hurried MACDONALD away from his friends, and proceeded immediately to the Tombs, where they arrived about 5 o'clock—having just spent two hours and a half in hunting up enjoyment for their gentlemanly prisoner. The policemen deny that part of the rumor which asserts that they carried several bottles of champagne to the Tombs for MACDONALD's special delectation, and in confirmation of the denial, appeal to the prison regulations, which strictly prohibit the use of intoxicating drinks by prisoners. Cigars are luxuries upon which the prison rules place no ban, and of these the kind-hearted officers carried two boxes down to MACDONALD's quarters—procured from his Crosby-street friends.

On Saturday, early in the afternoon, the prisoner was arraigned at the Bar of the Court of General Sessions, to plead to the indictment for murder, which the Grand Jury had found against him. When he retired from the Court he was not immediately escorted to his cell. The Wardens of the City Prison say he was returned to them about 5½ o'clock. Where he was in the interval, after he left the Court-room until 5½ o'clock, the two Deputy-Sheriffs who were commissioned to return him to the keeper of the City Prison, could doubtless reveal. It was an officer of the same Court who indulged Dr. GAILLARDET and allowed him to escape after he had been convicted of a felonious assault on the proprietor of the New-York Hotel—the doctor at the time leaving the official at least his hat in return for the privilege.

The New Gold Excitement.

Private letters have been received and published in this City confirming, what at first was regarded as doubtful intelligence respecting the alleged extensive gold discoveries in the district of Chiriqui, in New Granada. These letters are from parties living or sojourning at "Boco del Toro," or Chiriqui, on the Atlantic, and are dated July 8, 1859. They represent that within the previous three weeks a new El Dorado had been discovered. The Indian cemeteries of that country which contain the remains of tribes long since extinct, were found to contain immense wealth, in the shape of gold trinkets or idols, which, according to the customs of those tribes, appear to have been buried with their owners. These figures and images lie four or five feet below the surface, and are found, often in considerable quantities, deposited in small earthen pots alongside, or beneath the stone coffins which contained the dead. These are described in the *patois* of the country as sapos, calmomes, camaroues, borigueros, aquilas, palomas, plastas, *y otros figuras de oro*. Fifty thousand dollars in value of pure gold had been extracted. All the inhabitants of one town had deserted and gone to the placers. One man had hired a party of ten natives, to whom he pays a dollar a day with board, and a dollar premium for each idol which he may find. Californians were sent for to come and prospect for the source of all this wealth, which is supposed to reside in the mountains and streams which traverse the continent. Another letter states that "all are flocking to this one cemetery, which is half a mile from Bugaba.

"C——, who lives at Dolega, writes me fully about the prodigious richness of these discoveries, and urges me to come at once. One man, who formerly lived with me, found in one day six gold plates, weighing each about half a pound. Another found a shark twelve inches long, and other relics of solid gold, such as tigers, bats, butterflies, deer and numerous objects, such as B—— sent you two years ago, only much larger, some the same size and some smaller. It is not in the coffins, made of rough stones, that these things are found, excepting, perhaps, the few ornaments placed on the Indian's body at the time of death, but it is under the bottom of the stone where the worldly treasure of the Indian at the time of his death is buried. This fact, now proven, explains why hitherto, in the immense cemetery of Bogueto, which covers all the savannah, nothing but stone figures and curious vases and other stone implements have been found. These objects were always placed alongside the coffin, according to Indian custom; and this I have seen done myself at Indian funerals when I have been among them in these very mountains. Was this simply a funeral ceremony, or for the purpose of hiding their wealth from the greedy Spaniard? B—— told me that when he showed the gold images he sent you to the Indian chief of the Blancos it caused him great emotion, and the cacique was thrown into fits by the fear, as he expressed it, that some Indian had betrayed the secret; but this was allayed when he heard that it was only by accident they were found. The mail-carrier tells me that at Dolega alone the people have got already about one and a half quintals of gold in these images—150 pounds.

"The source from whence came this gold is now what all will seek, and California miners will soon find it out. In the meantime these golden figures, which have at all times been discovered in smaller quantities, offer a comparatively inexhaustible field for working, and much easier to be extracted than California or Australian gold. Not only the Cemetery of Bugaba, but also the extensive ones of the Bogueto and the Huaccas, five or six miles from there, but hundreds of other ones, to this day untouched and scattered all over this extensive and unknown region, both on the north and south sides of the Cordiliera, are full of such relics. Borari, Changuinola, and other points, are full of such tombs. I have been through them all. This will, beyond doubt, lead to the discovery of the famous and renowned gold workings of Tisingal. It is very certain that they were reached through this lagoon."

The arrival of a quantity of these quaint specimens in this City, which have been on exhibition in the Broadway jewelry stores, and the assurances of respectable parties as to their genuineness, have assisted to increase the excitement which such discoveries naturally produce.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

Prepared Glue: a very useful and convenient article for housekeepers and others, is "Spalding's Prepared Glue." It is one of those inventions, small in themselves, which, nevertheless, go far in the economies of household management, and are an ever-present aid in saving time, expense and trouble. The number of small repairs to furniture, picture-frames, crockery, children's toys, leather, shell and other fancy work, with the almost innumerable uses to which in every household a really good and ever-ready article of this kind may be applied, will at once suggest themselves to the ladies. Damaged book-covers, loosened leaves, dilapidated maps, and herbariums will remind the student and book-worm of its value. This glue is compounded with chemicals which hold it permanently in solution until it is applied, without affecting its strength, and which serve to give the adhesive matter a firmer hold on the surfaces to be united, after which they quickly evaporate, leaving the glue to harden with rapidity and tenacity. It is estimated that there are at least

[illegible] are necessarily [illegible]ed to.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD TO NEWTOWN.—We understand that only two bids have been put in for the [illegible] of the proposed railroad from Fulton Ferry, through Grand-street and Metropolitan-avenue to Newtown. One is by WATERBURY & Co., who propose to carry passengers at five cents each, and the other by IRA BUCKMAN, whose proposition is to carry passengers at three cents.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—A man named JOHN BLOOMFIELD, in the employ of Mr. GEORGE W. MANN, in Pacific street, between Nostrand and New York avenues, was arrested yesterday, by Officer HIGGINS of the Deputy Superintendent Office, for maliciously cutting up his harness, carriage and destroying his garden. He was locked up for examination.

ATLANTIC-STREET RAILROAD.—The rails for the horse cars have been laid from the South Ferry to Court-street. During the present week the track will be completed to the junction with the Long-Island Railroad track, a little above Boerum street. When this is done horse cars will be immediately put on the road and run to Bedford.

DROWNED.—ISRAEL LANGDON, captain of a sloop running to Far Rockaway, was accidentally knocked overboard from that vessel yesterday, and was drowned.

HORSE KILLED.—A valuable horse belonging to Mr. GUNDER, of the Fifth Ward, was killed yesterday by falling into an unused cess-pool, corner Bridge and Talman streets.

DROWNED.—An Italian, name unknown, residing in Baxter-street, New-York, was drowned yesterday afternoon, while swimming at the foot of South Fourth-street. His body was not recovered.

To the Benevolent.

To-day's papers contain the particulars of a sad accident—the shooting of Mr. OSTTINGER by a police officer.

Mr. OSTTINGER leaves a wife entirely destitute, and very soon expecting her confinement. In order to provide for immediate wants, and enable her to make a living hereafter, the undersigned propose to collect for her a few hundred dollars for the purpose of opening a little store.

Donations will be thankfully received at the office of this paper, or at the Rev. F. W. FOHLINGER's house, No. 307 Ninth-street; J. BIRNER's store, No. 92 William-street; J. H. BERGMANN's store, No. 147 Water-street.

Dr. Humphreys.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper, a few days ago, a narrative was given of this reprobate man, in which he is spoken of as being connected with the Free Church of Scotland. I am happy to inform you that he is not connected with any of the Scotch Churches, nor with any Presbyterian Church in either the old or the new world, of which the registers are given in *Wilson's Pres. Hist. Almanac*, 1858-9. Yours respectfully,

JOHN KNOX.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.—We are informed that an employe of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation has been detected in robberies at the freight dépôt in this city. These have been carried on for a series of years, enabling the man to accumulate, as a result of his long-practiced knavery, a property of some $30,000. He owns two houses in the city, a large number of bank shares, and has made investments generally with a free hand. His salary has been not more than enough to sustain him comfortably, and he could not have laid up $1,000. In his operations, as an assistant, he has had a woman in disguise. The goods stolen have been taken to a store in the city and there sold. The affair is to be legally investigated, when its details will doubtless be made public. At present, parties knowing to the transaction are not particularly communicative.

Boston Atlas, Aug. 8.

A new hotel is to be built in Saratoga, with a view to the accommodation of that class of Saratoga visitors who go there with their own conveyances.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

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ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
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Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.—Its action on the digestive organs is of the most pleasing character removing all disease or morbidity, and giving the system a sound and healthy tone. It cures dyspepsia, loss of appetite, general mental or physical weakness, its operation is most beneficent, indeed; some of the most direful cases that have ever been under medical treatment have been entirely cured by this great agent. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. Principal Dépôt, Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, New-York.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
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Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

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SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINES.
PRICE REDUCED TO $50.
Local agents wanted. No. 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hill, inimitable Hair-Cutter, No 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, black or brown; the best in use for giving a gloss and retaining the color. N. B.—Closed on Sundays.

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Corner of Broadway and Broome-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

GREEN—MEAD.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 2, by the Rev. [illegible] Smith, Geo. S. Green, Esq., of [illegible], to Miss RACHEL E. MEAD, of Brooklyn.

DINSMORE—DAVIDSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. W. Halloway, GEORGE K. DINSMORE to LIZZIE DAVIDSON only daughter of Geo. P. Davidson, Esq., all of that city.

LIVINGSTON—AUSTIN.—At West Farms, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 7, by the Rev. George Sixon, Mr. WILLIAM G. LIVINGSTON to Miss MARIA AUSTIN.

SANDFORD—GREGORY.—At Ironton, Mo., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, by the Rev. L. Tucker, THOS. B. SANDFORD, formerly of the City of New-York, to Miss LIZZIE GREGORY, of the former place.

WARD—McLEAN.—At Jersey City, on Thursday, Aug. 4, by the Rev. [illegible], Dr. JONATHAN [illegible] WARD to Miss CATHARINE E. McLEAN, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BURDICK.—In this City on Sunday night, Aug. 7, LEWIS NASH BURDICK, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 263 West 29th-st., at 3 o'clock, this day, (Tuesday.)

SISSONS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 8, at 7½ A. M., THOMAS WILLIAM SISSONS, only and infant son of Joseph and Annie Sissons aged 4 months and 16 days.

His friends are all invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 66 West 19th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday.)

TRASK.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 7, MARY CLARISSA, daughter of James W. and Martha C. Trask, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 166 10th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 7, WALTER FIELD, son of John and Margaret E. Miller, aged 21 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 161 Oxford-st.

TROTTER.—At Harlem, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 7, of inflammation of the brain, JOSEPH THURSTON, infant son of Mr. Andrew R. Trotter.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SEELYE.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 7, CAROLINE McCUTCHEN, wife of Isaac H. Seelye, Jr., aged 23 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Wm. M. McCutchen, No. 449 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

HILL.—At Hoboken, after a short illness, GEORGE JAS. HILL, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, George Hill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 210 Bloomfield st., Hoboken.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FRITH.—At "Fresh Pond," Glen Cove, on Thursday, Aug. 4, by drowning, while bathing, RANDOLPH J., son of Edward and Emily Virginia Frith, aged 10 years and 9 months.

PHELPS.—In Buffalo, on Saturday, Aug. 6, suddenly, REBECCA LOUISA, wife of Charles B. Phelps, eldest daughter of Thomas S. and Jane Cummings.

Her friends, and those of the families, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 105 East 36th st., at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, (Tuesday.)

MILLER.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., on Sunday, Aug. 7, Mrs. ELIZABETH MILLER, aged 83 years and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the cottage of her son, A. A. Lenman, Hyde Park, this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

DOANE.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 7, ARTHUR J., youngest child of Charles N. and Elizabeth Doane, aged 6 months.

NICOLL.—At La Fayette, Ind., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, WILLIAM NICOLL, son of John Nicoll, of Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., in the 28th year of his age.

CAMPS.—In Amherst County, near Lynchburg, Va., FREDERIC DALMASSE CAMP, infant son of Eliodoro and Adrie S. Camps, formerly of New-York.

ROSE.—At Patchogue, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 6, of a cancer, Mrs. TEMPERANCE ROSE, wife of Capt. Rumsey Rose, aged 58 years.

STARR.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 6, GRACE STARR, daughter of Wm. H. and Frances C. Starr, aged 1 year and 6 months.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
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69, 67, 65, 44, 56, 77, 46, 38, 58, 50, 6, 7, 33.
Class No. 428, Aug. 8, 1859.
31, 73, 43, 2, 65, 9, 47, 42, 60, 63, 38, 8, 67, 52.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 424, Extra, Aug. 6, 1859.
21, 58, 46, 32, 39, 74, 73, 6, 20, 66, 28, 75, 8.
Class No. 425, Aug. 8, 1859.
26, 75, 11, 59, 71, 48, 20, 35, 19, 25, 10, 41, 18.
Class No. 426, Extra, Aug. 8, 1859.
54, 47, 2, 41, 9, 46, 76, 50, 13, 1, 58, 11, 19.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
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All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.*—N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.

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A delightful tonic, nervine and alterative, is Farquar's California Wine or Brandy, pleasantly medicinated with rhubarb, Peruvian bark and juniper, &c. 'Tis conscientiously recommended for Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Habitual Constipation or as a general beverage. Quart bottles, $1, at No. 10 Astor House, No. 158 Bowery, No. 86 Broadway, Hayes', Brooklyn. Dépôt No. 6 Varick st.

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Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all the diseases incident to the process of teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar-st.

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Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—
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The above symptoms are not usually all found in any one case, but they accompany local uterine difficulties, and show that the general system is sympathizing with and becoming debilitated by the local trouble. In all such cases an immediate resort to the remedy will restore health. All suppressions in young girls, and the cough and decline so commonly attending them in the young, are relieved quickly and surely by the Catholicon.
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Dyspepsia is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, constipated head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.
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Till the discovery of my ONGUENT, could only be worn by those upon whom they grew naturally, but now my Onguent will force the beard to grow luxuriantly in 6 weeks, without staining or injuring the skin. My Onguent is the invention of one of the most celebrated chemists in Europe, and has now been established seven years. It has been used by thousands, and always with success. Price, $1; sent by mail, post free, to any address.
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WANTED—SITUATIONS AS HOUSEKEEPERS, or ladies' traveling companions, by three respectable ladies, Protestants, American and English in City or country; no incumbrance; one is a competent seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; no objection to a bachelor or widower's family; have the best of reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 293 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE and efficient young women in City or country; one is a first class cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pastry; the other is an excellent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would assist in washing; they are highly recommended; will go separate or together. Apply No. 378 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN Protestant girl to assist in light housework, mind children, sew, or make herself generally useful; is strong and willing to work; particularly neat in her habits and speaks the English language fluently. Apply at No. 1 East 26th-st., corner of Broadway, basement, under the drug store; wages no object to a good home.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or would like to take care of children; she has taken care of children for five years; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A HARDWORKING faithful and highly recommended girl as kitchen servant, or to do general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, economical and neat, and will try to please. Also a situation wanted for a young girl as child's nurse, or is willing to make herself useful. Ten months reference. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding, jellies and creams; pickling, preserving, French cooking, &c; is an excellent pastry cook. Unexceptionable City reference from some of the best families. Apply at No. 192 7th-av., third floor front, between 23d and 24th sts, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork or to wait on young ladies. Call at No. 101 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 29 James st, 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN FULLY competent, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $8 to $9. Also, a girl as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle, is kind and attentive to children; no objections to the country. Call No. 216 East 23rd-st. two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, as nurse and seamstress, by a competent young woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; has a little daughter 8 years old whom she would like to have with her or she would go alone. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing perfectly; can embroider if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., in the basement. No objections to go in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small family. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avenues.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Understands making bread and pies, cooking all sorts of meats, &c, or would do general housework separately. Has the best of references. No objection to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMEN want situations; one as cook, washer and ironer or housework; the other to do up stairs work and to assist in the washing or waiting; no objection to the country. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 230 West 25th-st, near 9th av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of cooking, can make pies and puddings and is an excellent baker, is a superior washer and ironer, is a girl of the most reliable, trustworthy and steady habits and not afraid to work. Apply at 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, also, by a very nice colored young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, understanding meats, games and jellies, with the best of City references; no objections to the country. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 8th-st., between 3rd and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can furnish satisfactory references. Call for two days at No. 23 East 16th-st, near the Park.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to go into the country to do general housework for a small family; has good country reference. Address A. F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the up-stairs work and help in the kitchen; good City reference. Call at No. 64 Sheriff-st., top floor. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women as nurse and lady's maid; Protestants; three months landed, from Paris; French and Swiss. Apply at No. 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress, or nurse or chambermaid; call at No. 89 6th ave., third floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS ARE CAREFULLY selected for private families by C. BOOKHAM, No. 48 East 13th st., near Broadway, New-York. No connection with any office.

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WANTED—TO MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT FOR permanent employment, by a young man who has occupied for some years the position of principal clerk and book-keeper in a leading daily paper. Is perfectly conversant with subscription advertising, mailing, and all other subjects incidental to the newspaper or publishing business. Would take any position where his abilities can be turned to account, and an ordinarily liberal salary allowed. Address A. D., Box No. 165 *Times* office, appointing an interview.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE (ENGLISH, Protestant,) young man, a situation as coachman, gardener, or groom; understands each capacity very well, as references from former employers can certify; would be willing to milk cows, and farming generally; is very desirous to get a place; no objection to country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, up stairs, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE trustworthy and willing English Protestant young man, age 19 years; he understands the care of horses well; is a good driver, neat and careful about his work, and will make himself generally useful; a nice home more desirable than high wages. No objection to the country; will give superior references. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance, (Scotchman) as coachman; has had long experience in the care and management of horses, and can show the best of recommendations from the best of families, both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address a note to W. Y., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who understands his business in all its different departments, with the proper care of graperies and fruits of all kinds, with the laying out of handsome grounds and handsome walks, good propagation of flowers & . Any gentleman in want of such a person address to G. F., PROF. MAPES, Seed Warehouse, 134 Nassau-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses perfectly, is a good vegetable gardener, and can do any kind of farm-work; has the best of reference; will be found anxious to please and attentive to his business. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARRIED man and his wife, who have no children, to go in the country, the man as coachman gardener and farmer, and the wife as dairy woman, cook, and to assist at the washing and ironing. Can give the best recommendations. Call or address a note to No. 66 East 32d-st., 4th floor.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER HAVING A GENERAL knowledge of business, desires a situation in some wholesale house, (importing preferred) as salesman, book keeper or any other capacity, where a fair salary would be given. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address H. H., Box No. 2,781 New-York Post office.

WANTED—A STEADY SITUATION AS GARDENER; has a wife and one child; is sober and industrious; has a thorough knowledge of greenhouse plants, hot and cold vineries, and in fact is master of the whole routine of gardening and can be recommended as such. Address T. F., Box 171 Yorkville Post office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; also, farming; conducted a large place for the last ten years. Best of reference for capability and sobriety. Address G. F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF STEADY habits, single, and with favorable references, an engagement as waiter. Applications, personally or by letter, to A. B., at Mr. Bookham's, No. 69 East 13th-st., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A situation; has the best of City references; no objection to town or country; perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 208 *Times* Office, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself useful to his employers; has good reference as to capability, honesty, &c. Address J. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTS A situation; the man as coachman, his wife cook or laundress in a small family. They understand their business perfectly, with best City reference. Address, J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as coachman, understands the care and management of horses, is a careful driver, or would take charge of a vegetable garden; the woman as good cook, or would go as laundress. Can give satisfactory reference as to character sobriety and industry. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address C., for two days, Box No. 114 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION IN a private family; understands his business well. Can furnish the best City reference as to capability and character. Call at WM. REGERS, saddler and harness maker, corner 12th-st. and Broadway, for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and gardener; has had long experience, and can furnish satisfactory testimonials to his steadiness and capability. Address A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY 26 YEARS OF AGE, OF genteel address, an engagement as clerk, housekeeper, or to travel with an invalid. Address, appointing interview, ELLA M., Station B Post office, 8th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN as groom, or coachman, aged 28; no objection to a small garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address E. B. Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ABLE AND EFFICIENT MAN, of the highest qualifications for the general execution and management of office business. He must be an accomplished penman, a competent accountant and correspondent, with experience to enable him to take a leading position in a large and widely-extended commercial business. To the right man a liberal salary and permanent position will be offered. Only men of the very best qualifications need apply to J. C. AYER, St. Nicholas Hotel, on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 10 and 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

SALESMAN WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD address to attend in the retail hosiery and furnishing goods department of a Broadway store; must be a good salesman and understand the business perfectly. The most unexceptionable reference will be required as to integrity, ability, &c. Address, stating where last employed, references real name and residence, SAMUEL ADEE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $700 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A BOY ABLE TO PLAY THE PIANO to some extent, and who would make himself generally useful in a piano wareroom. One residing with his parents would be preferred. Apply at the Piano rooms, No. 354 Broadway.

TO FOREMEN OF TRACKLAYERS—Wanted, three experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply only with recommendations at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE drug house a good writer as bill clerk. One with good recommendations and acquainted with the business may address Box No. 1,613 Post office.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and has experience in laying out new gardens. Apply at No. 65 Warren st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron for a small family living in the country a short distance from the City. Good references required. Call at No. 97 Beekman st., at 10 o'clock.

WANTED.—A FEW MEN WANTED TO SELL an article they can realise from $5 to $10 per day from. Apply at No. 183 Broadway, basement.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT lad, who resides with his parents. Apply at No. 10 Duane st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—USEFUL in every house. Manufactured at No. 30 Platt-st. Sold by stationers, Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Furniture and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS OF MEERSCHAUM Goods, segar store keepers and smokers. All repairs of meerschaum-pipes and amber tubes, will be neatly done at No. 357 Broome-st., near Bowery.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, Brooklyn Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, at 8 o'clock. An Essay will be read by THOS. G. SHEARMAN, Esq. Subject—*What is the use of a Young Men's Christian Association?* The public are invited to attend.
LYMAN ABBOTT,
Chairman Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.—THERE WILL be a Camp-Meeting held about 1½ miles from Yonkers Village, on the Sawmill River Road, commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 15, by the different Independent Methodist Societies of New-York. People wanting tents, apply to the Committee.
JESSE D. BROWN, JAMES VINCENT,
H. AKERLY, G. BOWLER.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF using SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, apply at the BOTTLE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $150 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $160 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal
ROBERT BOLTON.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered will address TEACHER, Box No 590 Brooklyn Post-office.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC—No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn. These the business man's essentials are taught hours suiting independent of classes. Ladies' writing lessons, $2, 16 lessons. Boys during vacation $3 per month. Col. PAINE'S mode of instruction is simple, concise and eminently successful.—*Daily Advertiser, Newport.*

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

BUSINESS-WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC—Cheap august term. Mr DOLBEAR, No 609 Broadway, will receive pupils this day and evening, at only $10 for a full course in book-keeping and writing. This is the last offer on these terms. Regular terms $25.

A NEW ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, by the Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, late of Boston, where he was eminently successful as an educator, will commence at his residence No. 32 West 31st-st., New York City, on the 12th of Sept next.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 22 East 35th-st. Mrs. ROWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the exercises of their school will be resumed on the 15th September next. Terms and other particulars made known on application at the school.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev H J. FOX, A M., Ashland, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next academic year of this popular Female Seminary will begin Sept. 8. Those desiring admission should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired and if in or near the City of New-York. R. LOCKWOOD.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLE-WOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session for this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 27. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th av.,) MONDAY Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY, supplies accomplished teachers with positions and schools with teachers. WANTED—Personal application preferred, several professors of Piano, Guitar and Singing, one for same with Violin; also, three or four teachers (ladies) of Piano and Vocalization; also, of French and Music, of French and of Drawing and Painting. Salaries liberal. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—A thorough English teacher, including mathematics, and good disciplinarian, to take charge of the government &c of a seminary in the South. A Presbyterian preferred. Salary $400 first year. Inquire of HORACE WATERS No. 333 Broadway. None but a first class teacher, well posted in the Normal School, need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY EDUCATED Danish gentleman, as teacher in a private family or in a collegiate institution; has recommendations of high character as to his moral and scientific capacity; would have no objection to a position out of the City. Address PROF B., Box No. 1,05 Post office.

TWO LADIES, EMINENTLY QUALIFIED to teach, one French, the other the higher English branches, may find employment, at a liberal salary, by applying at No. 135 Astor House, New York, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Monday, the 8th inst. The most satisfactory testimonials will be required.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, French and music, and accustomed to the entire supervision of children, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen st., Brooklyn Heights.

A FRENCH TEACHER WANTED FOR A SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN.—Must be a Protestant, educated in Paris, and competent. Apply, with testimonials, before 12 M., for one week, to S. C. BEECHER, Lafayette-av., between Clinton and Washington avs.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, a situation as teacher in a private family for the classical or English branches, or as teacher in any capacity for the classical or English branches. References given. Address A. B., Princeton, N. J.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIGHT READING FOR THE SEASON—The advertisements of PREPARED GLUE, issued by H. C. SPALDING, No. 30 Platt st.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
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EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK.
ONLY SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.
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ONLY SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.
ONLY SPANISH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.
FIRST NUMBER ON THE 12TH OF AUGUST.
FIRST NUMBER ON THE 12TH OF AUGUST.
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FIRST NUMBER ON THE 12TH OF AUGUST.
THOUSANDS OF SPECIMEN NUMBERS ISSUED.
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BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR BUSINESS.
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BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR BUSINESS.

The NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK is to be published under the auspices of all the Spanish-American Ministers in this country, and will be issued six times a month, on steamer days, for Cuba and South America.

The first number will be distributed gratis in the United States, and in all the Spanish-American countries, as specimen numbers.

Persons desiring to receive the specimen numbers, or that they shall be sent to their friends, will please send, post paid, the proper addresses, plainly written, to the editor. The specimen numbers will be sent by mail at the expense of the Spanish-American Printing Company.

Published at the office of EL NOTICIOSO, No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP IN PARTS OF FURNITURE which have been rudely dissolved are cemented anew by SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

OFFICE OF SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, NO 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1859. We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, for the transaction of a general Stock and Exchange Commission business at the Board of Brokers, and at private sale.

Our arrangements with reliable correspondents enable us to offer marked facilities for the negotiation of Loans, and the transaction of general business in domestic and European markets.

Exchange on London bought and sold.
C. S. SEYTON, J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

MACHINERY.

WOOD-WORK ON LIGHT MACHINERY is easily repaired by SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Every machinist will find it a valuable addition to his outfit.

FOR SALE CHEAP—2 TANKS, 1 COOLER, Donkey Pump and Tubular Boiler, little used and made of the best Pennsylvania iron, suitable for lard refiners. For particulars, inquire at the Coal Office, foot of Grand st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 30 PLATT STREET, AND elsewhere, in lots to suit purchasers, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Useful in every house.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
4 on 111th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
9 on 123d st., between 3d and 4th avs.
12 on 127th st., and 12 on 128th st., adjoining, between 3d and 4th avs., and three on 4th-av., south east corner 127th st.
Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—THE subscriber will sell nineteen lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st. and the southwest corner of 37th-st.; 5 lots together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av.; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs. Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, Agent, No. 13 Beekman st.

FOR SALE LOW OR WOULD EXCHANGE—A productive property in Brooklyn, now leased for manufacturing purposes for $3 000 per year, payable monthly; rent secured. Those wishing to exchange will please describe what they offer, price, &c. Address Factory, Box 125 *Times* office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—The four story English basement house, No. 125 East 19th st., nearly new, handsomely furnished and complete will be sold with or without furniture at a bargain. Inquire of WM. H MEEKS, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON REASONABLE TERMS—The well-known hotel No. 77 Robinson-st.; would answer for a store. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 40 Park-row, *Times* Building.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET.

LET NOT THE OPPORTUNITY PASS TO buy a bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. For sale everywhere.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE IMmediate vicinity of Union square and 5th-av., a handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements. For particulars and cards to view apply to STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, counsellor at law, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., up stairs; or Box No. 1,300 Post office.

TO LET FURNISHED—UNTIL THE FIRST OF May next, a medium sized 3 story and basement house, with modern improvements, genteelly furnished, in a good neighborhood; rent at the rate of $1,200 per annum. Possession immediately. None need apply unless they can give the best of reference. Address J. L. MILLER, Box No. 577 Post office.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, pantry and bath attached; delightful location, convenient to Broadway; all other modern convenience; suitable for a man and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 422 4th st., (called No. 9 Albion-place.)

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 209 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 209 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich st., entrance in Warren st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL place, with a front on the Hudson River of 550 feet, within 15 miles of the City Hall, containing 3½ acres. The improvements are a dwelling, 75x35, coach house and stable, gas and ice-house, &c., &c. The dwelling-house, which is very large, is built in the villa style, and fitted with every convenience; has gas, hot air furnaces and registers, range hot and cold water, laundry tubs, bath, water-closets, marble wash basins, bells, speaking-tubes, dumb waiter, in fact all the conveniences of a first-class city house, and is adapted for residence throughout the year. The parlors and reception rooms have splendid statuary marble mantels, and the walls and ceilings are frescoed in the best style.

The grounds are handsomely laid out, with terraces, lawn and broad walks, &c., fine shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c. It commands a splendid view up and down the river and of the Palisades opposite. No place can be better adapted to the requirements of a gentleman doing business in New-York. This property will be sold for $10 000 less than it cost as will be shown, and the terms of the sale will be made satisfactory. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE or exchange for City or town property, or merchandise would be taken in part payment, situated only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, of about 40 acres of land. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, newly furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses stable, barn, hennery, and ice-house, (filled,) are all new and well arranged. Also, the stock, horse, oxen, cows, &c., &c.; carriages, wagons, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars inquire at the auction rooms, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNTRY seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY.—TEN ACRES 1½ miles from Hudson River dépôt and steamboat landing, eligibly located for a country residence, commanding a splendid view of the river: there is a small house and barn on the place, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; for sale cheap. Apply to JAMES WEST, Franklin House, Tarrytown, or COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 656 Post office.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A HANDsome house, 11 rooms with stable and carriage house, with two acres of ground with fruit and shade trees, about one mile from the village, for sale on easy terms, or would be rented at a nominal rent for balance of the year. Apply to J. W. MACAULAY, No 64 Front-st.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order; also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish pond, &c. S. EDDY & Co., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also, a valuable piece of property in West 22d-st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 192 West 22d st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL AND FARM, IN Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad dépôt at Madison. The mill is new, has two run of burr stones, is in perfect order, with excellent water power. The farm contains 116 acres good land, with about 12 acres of oak timber upon it. For particulars, apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, or to E. BEAUPLAND, at Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, THREE minutes' walk from the dépôt, five miles from Elizabeth, N. J.; plenty of fruit, good house and buildings, &c. Price $3 500. Apply to M. FERRIS, 65 Warren st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from dépôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A LADY WISHING TO ESTABLISH A Select School in Brooklyn for Young Children, would like a suitable room, and as payment for the rent would instruct two or three children if desired. The vicinity of the Rev. Dr. STORR'S or FLAGG'S churches preferred. Address P. D., Box No. 2,781 New York Post-office.

BILLIARDS.

EVERY BILLIARD ROOM SHOULD KEEP on hand a supply of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

A VISIT TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY of Phelan's billiard tables, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., will interest those about purchasing billiard tables. New and curious machines working from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily. Visitors respectfully invited.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole manufacturers.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION NONE OF SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, but is to be found in all Drug, Hardware, Grocery, Furniture, and Country Stores.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer,
will sell,
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 9,
at the 4-story brown-stone house No. 76 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.:

Consisting of rosewood parlor suites, 7-octave pianoforte stool and cover; bookcase, etageres, ladies' worktable, encoignures, centre table, secretary, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, clocks, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, oil paintings by eminent artists, real bronze and ormolu clock, runs 30 days; bisque and Parisian marble statues and vases, hall rosewood hat stand, oil-cloth stair carpet, dining room (14 feet) extension table, buffet arm chairs, china and glass ware, silver-plated castors, cake basket, coffee urn, ivory-handle table cutlery, napkin rings, &c.

CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, mats, toilet sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at their store, No. 109 Broadway,

1,000 pairs cassimere and satinet pantaloons, just manufactured for the Fall trade.
100 dozen white and colored muslin shirts; with linen and Marseilles bosoms and collars.
200 dozen fur lined buck gloves.
100 dozen flannel and merino shirts and drawers.
1,000 dozen German cotton hosiery, consisting of men's brown, white and mixed half hose; ladies' hose in mode, white, slate and mixed, together with children's hose and half hose.

ALSO,

table and pocket cutlery, ingrain carpets, Venetian stair carpets, 8-4 druggets, 8-4 jute carpets, embroideries, cloths and clothing goods, dress goods, velvet and trimming ribbons.

Together with a great variety of domestic and imported dry goods and fancy goods, in lots to suit the City and country retail trade.

Catalogues with samples now ready.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer—Store No. 10 Spruce-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, on TUESDAY, August 8, at 10 o'clock, at the Blancard House, No. 825 Broadway, and No. — 12th-st., consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany drawing room and bedroom furniture, all made by best makers, hair mattresses and pillows, feather beds and pillows linen towels and sheets, mattresses, oak and walnut dining room furniture, oak and marble top tables, cottage suites in all colors, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpetings, cane and hair-cloth chairs and settees, oil-cloths, stair carpetings, brocatel and lace window curtains, dining-room and bedroom crockery, glassware and cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, by virtue of a chattel mortgage a large quantity of furniture, &c., of which description will be given in the catalogues on morning of the sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large variety of fall and winter goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues and samples will be ready early on morning of sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, the brick factory and 3 lots of land 60x100 feet on Navy-st., near Tillary, Brooklyn; has been used as a soap factory. Can be used for manufacturers' purposes or altered to tenements; 70 per cent. can remain.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st., a large catalogue sale; also a retailer's stock, in lots to suit City and country dealers, without reserve for cash.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, COMMENCING at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture, carpets piano-forte, crockery, glassware, &c., &c., contained in the private residence, No. 30 7th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Sale positive.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 80 Flatbush-ave., Brooklyn, a small quantity of furniture; mahogany sofa, rocker, chairs, bedsteads, tables, bureaus, carpets, cooking stoves, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN SHOULD not omit SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE in their outfit for the quiet retreats in the country.

SUMMER RESORTS.—SEA BATHING AT Deal, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding-house of the subscriber is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, with abundance of shade; is easy of access, steamers leaving foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River, daily for Long Branch, thence by stages to Deal. For reference apply to John Baker, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York. WM. HATHAWAY, Long Branch Post-office, N. J.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—SOME 6 or 7 desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—FOR a lady and nurse, within an hour of the City; farm preferred; where the table is well supplied with plain food; two rooms required, for which $8 per week will be paid in advance. Particulars as to how the place can be reached, the fare by commutation monthly to the City must be stated. Address Mrs. FLORENCE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES DESIRING BOARD IN THE country will find very pleasant rooms and the comforts of a home at Mrs. VAN RENSSALEAR'S, on the banks of the Hudson River at Sing Sing, within a few minutes of the dépôt. Further information given at No. 43 Cliff st.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FOR A small family; must not be over 10 or 15 miles from the City and access easy to and from the City. A country farm house preferred with a private family. Address W. A. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, terms, &c.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING HOUSES SHOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT.—Get SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a spacious room with board in a house between 4th and 14th sts., where there are few boarders. Comfort is the main thing sought. An answer, stating terms and other particulars, will receive immediate attention. Address S. W. G., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD WITH a large, well-furnished room on second or third floor, can be had in a strictly private family in 21st-st., near 6th av.; rooms have gas, hot and cold water, and would be let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with a large front room, on the second story, handsomely furnished, with board; house has all the modern improvements; dinner at 6. Also a small room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 59 West 24th st.

BOARDING—A FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; reference exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY A single gentleman, in the neighborhood of Murray Hill. First-class accommodations would be required, and a corresponding price paid. A religious family preferred. Address, stating particulars, B. E., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO LET, with board, in a small family, for the Summer or permanently. Southern families would find this a very desirable location. Apply at No. 41 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, WITH balcony, three windows, second story front, on Broadway, in the Smithsonian House. It is handsomely and newly furnished; has bath, &c. Also, two or more bedrooms. It is heated by steam; private table if desired. A desirable family could be accommodated for one year, or less, at a reasonable price.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington place, the most delightful Summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES A PARLOR and bedroom, on second story, with board, for himself and wife, for the Winter. Any person having first-class accommodations may address R. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY OR BEFORE SEPT. 1, ROOMS and board for a young unmarried clergyman. Location west of 5th-av., between 35th and 70th sts. Private family preferred. Address A. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A LARGER house than they require are desirous of taking one or two gentlemen with partial board; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 183 Sands street, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BEtween Joralemon and Congress sts., for a gentleman and his wife, with parlor and bedroom attached. Address L. D. R., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife want permanent board in a good family, parlor and bed-room. Address, with terms per month, Box No. 3,820 Post-office.

CIGARS.

CIGAR CASES CAN BE REPAIRED WITH economy and dispatch by SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

50 TONS FLAX TOW—FOR SPINNERS AND upholsterers, for sale in lots to suit, by BASSETT & OWENS, No. 44 Vesey-st.

MEDICAL.

FOR BROKEN LEGS TO TABLES [illegible] simple and compound fractures to furniture [illegible] kinds, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is an [illegible] specific.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
For purifying the blood. The original and genuine article purely vegetable, everywhere celebrated for its efficacy in the cure of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system. As an alterative, mild aperient and renovating agent, it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be averted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book "[illegible] Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. [illegible] ROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. [illegible] also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. And at APOTHECARIES' HALL, Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, [illegible] rhubarb, &c., for diarrhoea, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.
WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. [illegible] ick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. [illegible] 363 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D HAMMOND, M.D.,
Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhoea, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. [illegible] tomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great professional knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS MILLER, No. 136 Broadway, New-York.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River, or will exchange for a farm, one hour from New York by cars or boat, a most superior country residence, newly built and finished in an elegant manner, suitable for Summer and Winter. The house is large and roomy, and has every convenience of a first-class City residence; hot and cold water on all the floors; gas, heated by steam, bells, speaking tubes, &c.; bath rooms, wash room, butter pantry dumb waiter, [illegible] &c.: parlor, elegantly frescoed in oil; library, [illegible] ed with fine cases; halls tiled; fine conservatory opening from parlors; carriage porch entrance; [illegible] stable and carriage-house and nearly four acres of ground, laid out in groves and flowers, with fine garden, superbly finished, and will be sold with or without furniture. For a gentleman of wealth and taste it is a splendid residence, and the view of the River extends from Staten Island to Tarrytown. It cost over $35,[illegible] and will be sold reasonable, as the owner is going abroad. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, [illegible] ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and powerful invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become [illegible] known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of [illegible] which is requisite to give the human system the [illegible] ment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them to more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, converting them into pure and wholesome blood; [illegible] the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, [illegible] one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. [illegible] also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., [illegible] Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) [illegible] receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris [illegible] London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.—THE MEDICINE which the proprietor now offers to the public has been tested for more than ten years by physicians and others, and has in every case proved a certain cure for the above disease. For that troublesome itching with which [illegible] are afflicted, and which other remedies have failed to cure, this gives immediate relief. So thoroughly has it been tested, that the subscriber has been induced to [illegible] it before the public, and warrant a perfect cure in [illegible] case. In case of failure, the money will be refunded [illegible] the purchaser. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, [illegible] 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., and by druggists generally. [illegible] cates accompany each bottle.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, [illegible] FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory [illegible] private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that [illegible] sulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience [illegible] Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the [illegible] cines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never [illegible] effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain [illegible] tions. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, so arranged that patients never meet. Consultation gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRA[illegible] *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Ho[illegible] Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and [illegible] Sunday excepted. The author's reputation [illegible] specialty guarantees the most scientific and [illegible] treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., [illegible] cured by means exclusively his own, the result [illegible] immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. [illegible] dies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. [illegible] guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' [illegible] Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in [illegible] form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultation [illegible] ds. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-[illegible]

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION!—The genuine must be bought of us direct; we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only [illegible] of Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st., New-[illegible]

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS. Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED [illegible] cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this [illegible] is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. [illegible] for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early [illegible] and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate [illegible] engravings, portraying every feature and phase of [illegible] ease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes [illegible] for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, [illegible] gives the only safe and infallible remedy for [illegible] every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and [illegible] teeth entirely prevented by my new method of [illegible] which is warranted. Teeth and fangs [illegible] moved without sensation. Old sets exchanged, [illegible] repaired; and new sets in handsome style. [illegible] W. BATE, Dentist, No. 635 Broadway, corner [illegible]

OSTEOPLASTIC.—THIS ARTIFICIAL [illegible] filling for decayed teeth is put in while soft, [illegible] dens, giving no pain, as it requires no pressure. [illegible] teeth or mere shells can be filled with it. Rooms [illegible] discoverer, corner Broadway and 31st-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE EASILY AND CHEAPLY repaired in first-rate style with SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE [illegible] In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, [illegible] finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, [illegible] FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite [illegible] Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES [illegible] NITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale [illegible] at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and [illegible] WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., [illegible] four doors east of Broadway, New-[illegible]

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—ROBERT [illegible] of school furniture manufactured and [illegible] JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. [illegible] circulars forwarded on application by mail or [illegible]

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, [illegible] oks, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 8th and 10th [illegible]

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

WHEN PURCHASING, REMEMBER SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Price 25 cents.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning, [illegible] not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, [illegible] being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the [illegible] excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents, [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

CAPITALISTS GREAT AND SMALL CAN invest surely and profitably in SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

CIRCULAR.

Office of Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st.
New-York, July 18, 1859.

"[illegible] the numerous applications from parties who [illegible] neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, [illegible] requesting permission to place their property in the Trust hereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:

"[illegible] the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the [illegible] bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties as were delivered by signers to the Agreement; and [illegible] wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the said purchases from all parties who shall make release of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."

In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the numerous applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM.
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
New-York, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DIVIDEND.

THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st.
Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. [illegible] William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

Office Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, Cleveland, July 16, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on [illegible]DAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the [illegible] day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually, in New York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets, $46,?62 48. The assessed value of taxable property about $2,000,000. Population about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No 62 Exchange-place, New-York.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., New York, Aug 6, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three dollars per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, corner of 4th av. and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall st., New-York, Aug 4, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually, at the rate of 10 per cent, for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE, ON first class New-York and Brooklyn property, in large and small sums. $25,000 on farms, in sums of $5,000 and upwards. Also $2,500 on Staten Island property. Apply to R. SALTONSTALL, broker, No. 17 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Directors of the Knickerbocker Stage Company will be held at the office of the Company, 8th av. and 23d-st., on Wednesday, the 10th instant. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 67 Wall-st.—New-York, Aug. 2, 1859.—A Semi Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. has, this day, been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. By order.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 64 Wall st., New-York, July [illegible], 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug 2, 1859.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. for the past six months, payable on the 9th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
Aug. 3, 1859. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 40 WALL-STREET.—Stockholders will please call and receive their certificates for the increased Capital Stock.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 5, 1859.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing 83 companies, and nearly $82,000,000, published as above at [illegible] per annum.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug 8.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, has this day been declared, payable MONDAY, Aug. 8.
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.
MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

INSURANCE.

FAMILIES CAN BE INSURED AGAINST TROUBLE and expense by mending their furniture with SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL....................$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT, JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE, SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.
CASH CAPITAL....................$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
L. BENRY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON, ALVE E. LAING,
A. B. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$3,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.
Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex
Samuel Wetmore, Esq., Consul,
Stephen Whitney, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS WILL find a valuable addition to their freight in SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	5:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Barrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M. For Somerville, by above trains and at 5.45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5.30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 6:0 A. M., and 3:15 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2.25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS—Travelers taking the Morning Express Train on the HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 A. M., and 31st-st. at 6.25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., 3:50 and 5.50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6:15 A. M., at 3:25 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog by the New-York and New Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

HOW TO AVOID SALERATUS!
If you want good, wholesome, sweet bread use the "What Cheer Yeast Cakes." They are made of pure dry hops and guaranteed free from saleratus or other drugs. They keep well, are always ready, and cost 12 cents per dozen cakes. For sale by all the grocers, and at wholesale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.

EXPLORING PARTY TO THE GOLD MOUNDS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—The recent extensive gold discoveries among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui furnish a most inviting field for antiquarian research and an opportunity for acquiring sudden fortunes. The most direct, quickest and cheapest route to this interesting region is by way of Bocco del Toro and the Lagoon of Chiriqui. To afford an opportunity of reaching that region in the shortest and most agreeable way, the fine clipper schooner NAUTILUS (late revenue cutter,) now lying at Pier No. 30 North River, has been purchased from the United States Government, and will leave in a few days as above. She will go well provided and make the passage in about 12 days, remaining long enough to afford time to explore the country. The party will land within a short distance of the ancient City of La Estrella. Tickets for passage can be obtained at the Pacific Hotel, No. 172 Greenwich st.

SHIPPING.

OCEAN STEAMERS SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE a supply of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$1 50
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 00

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West FREE OF COMMISSION, and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$8
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, August 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbus, S. C.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, August 13.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY Sept. 3, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship POTOMAC, G. W. WATSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from pier No. 12 North River every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare including State-room $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage state-room included to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th st., North River.
The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.
The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:
An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:
SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New-York, any animal, shall on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or caused to be conveyed, in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.
SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.
Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor, June 12, 1856.
Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced [illegible] to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances at the foot of 40th-st., North River is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED gives notice that on the 18th day of July last Frederick Clark and Francis D. Clark, of the City of New-York, copartners in the furniture business, under the firm of F. & F. D. Clark, assigned their property and effects to the subscriber, in trust for their creditors in certain preferred classes, and that he has assumed the trust and entered upon its duties.
Creditors of the above parties will please to furnish their claims, and debtors to pay their dues, to the subscriber. Parties interested can obtain from him any desired information. CHARLES H. STEWART.
No. 5 NEW-STREET, NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1859.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LARGE PROFITS MAY BE MADE BY engaging in the sale of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Manufactory, No. 30 Platt st., New-York.

$600.—PARTNER WANTED.—GREAT INducement will be offered to a business man to purchase the interest of a retiring partner in a cash business that will pay from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. Principals need only address B. N., Box No. 171 *Times* Office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—BY THE INVENTOR OF the greatest wonder of the age. Sales unlimited and profits immense. Terms $25,000 or to a man who will furnish $6,000 a liberal arrangement will be made. Can be seen at No. 61 Chambers st., rear office, for one week.

FOR SALE.—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. BORDER, No. 346 Broadway.

MONEY AND ILLINOIS LAND WOULD be paid for a stock of Summer clothing, drugs, jewelry, and merchandise generally. Call soon at M. BEEMAN'S Real Estate office, No. 77 Cedar st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham st. or No. [illegible] East 19th-st., will be punctually attended to.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS WILL find a valuable addition to their freight in SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—HIGHLANDS POINT, WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs... Aug. 4, 7 A. M.	Thurs... Aug. 4, 11 A. M.
Friday.. Aug. 5, 7 30 A. M.	Friday... Aug. 5, 11 30 A. M.
Saturd.. Aug. 6, 9 30 A. M.	Saturd... Aug. 6, 1 P. M.
Sunday. Aug. 7, 9 A. M.	Sunday. Aug. 7, 2 30 P. M.
Monday. Aug. 8, for R Bank in connection with the Laura........5 A. M.	Monday. Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura 6 A. M.
Monday. Aug. 8, 11 A. M.	Monday. Aug. 8, 3 P. M.
Tuesd'y. Aug. 9, 11 A. M.	Tuesd'y. Aug. 9, 3 P. M.
Wednes. Aug. 10, 12 M.	Wednes. Aug. 10, 4 P. M.
Thurs... Aug. 11, 1 P. M.	Thurs... Aug. 11, 5 P. M.
Friday.. Aug. 12, 6 30 A. M.	Friday... Aug. 12, 2.30 P. M.
Saturd.. Aug. 13, 2 P. M.	Saturd... Aug. 13, 5.30 P. M.
Sunday. Aug. 14, 7.30 A. M.	Sunday. Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Monday. Aug. 15, 8 A. M.	Monday. Aug. 15, 3 30 P. M.
Tuesd'y. Aug. 16, 8 A. M.	Tuesd'y. Aug. 16, 4 30 P. M.
Wednes. Aug. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes. Aug. 17, 4 30 P. M.
Thurs... Aug. 18, 6 A. M.	Thurs... Aug. 18, 10 A. M.
Friday.. Aug. 19, 7 A. M.	Friday... Aug. 19, 11 A. M.
Saturd.. Aug. 20, 7 30 A. M.	Saturd... Aug. 20, 11.30 A. M.
Sunday. Aug. 21, 7.30 A. M.	Sunday. Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
Monday. Aug. 22, 9 A. M.	Monday. Aug. 22, 1 P. M.
Tuesd'y. Aug. 23, 10 A. M.	Tuesd'y. Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
Wednes. Aug. 24, 11 A. M.	Wednes. Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
Thurs... Aug. 25, 12 M.	Thurs... Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Friday.. Aug. 26, 6 30 A. M.	Friday... Aug. 26, 5 30 P. M.
Saturd.. Aug. 27, 2 P. M.	Saturd... Aug. 27, 5.30 P. M.
Sunday. Aug. 28, 7 30 A. M.	Sunday. Aug. 28, 3.30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from the foot of Robinson st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs.... Aug. 4, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs.... Aug. 4, 6 A. M.
Friday... Aug. 5, 12 M.	Friday... Aug. 5, 6:30 A. M.
Satur.... Aug. 6, 1:30 P. M.	Satur.... Aug. 6, 7:30 A. M.
Monday.. Aug. 8, 3 P. M.	Monday.. Aug. 8, 9 A. M.
Tuesday. Aug. 9, 4 P. M.	Tuesday. Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
Wednes... Aug. 10, 3:30 P. M.	Wednes... Aug. 10, 5:30 A. M.
Thurs.... Aug. 11, 4 P. M.	Thurs.... Aug. 11, 6 A. M.
Friday... Aug. 12, 3:30 P. M.	Friday... Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Satur.... Aug. 13, 4:30 P. M.	Satur.... Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Monday.. Aug. 15, 3:30 P. M.	Monday.. Aug. 15, 6 A. M.
Tuesday. Aug. 16, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday. Aug. 16, 7 A. M.
Wednes... Aug. 17, 4 P. M.	Wednes... Aug. 17, 7 A. M.
Thurs.... Aug. 18, 4:30 P. M.	Thurs.... Aug. 18, 7 A. M.
Friday... Aug. 19, 5 P. M.	Friday... Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Satur.... Aug. 20, 12 M.	Satur.... Aug. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday. Aug. 22, in connection with the *Laura* from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only.... 6 30 A. M.	Sunday.. Aug. 21, leave B'ch Port 2 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington........8 P. M.
Monday. Aug. 22, 1:30 P. M.	Tuesday. Aug. 23, 9 A. M.
Tuesday. Aug. 23, 3 P. M.	Wednes. Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
Wednes... Aug. 24, 4 P. M.	Thurs.... Aug. 25, 5:30 A. M.
Thurs.... Aug. 25, 3:30 P. M.	Friday... Aug. 26, 6:30 A. M.
Friday... Aug. 26, 3:30 P. M.	Satur.... Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Satur.... Aug. 27, 4:30 P. M.	Monday. Aug. 29, 6 A. M.
Monday.. Aug. 29, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday. Aug. 30, 7 A. M.
Tuesday. Aug. 30, 3:30 P. M.	Wednes. Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
Wednes.. Aug. 31, 4 P. M.	Thurs.... Sept. 1, 7 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light draft steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st., fare 25 cents:

Leave New York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Friday, Aug. 5, 7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 5, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 6, 1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 6, 7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 7, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 7, 2 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 8, 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 8, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 9, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 10, 5½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 11, 5½ A. M.

Stages to all parts of the country.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers 15 cents; Hastings' and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings' and Tarrytown $5; Sing Sing, $6.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. MANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Ames st. each way.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Ames st., at 9½ A. M.; 1½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring st., at 9¾ A. M., 1¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Belleville boat.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon; arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPPING at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James slip) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer CROTON leaves James Slip, Pier No. 33, every day at 3½ o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF APPEALS.—SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE vs DAMAGED FURNITURE—Verdict by the People in favor of Plaintiff, with a recommendation to everybody to buy a bottle. Price, with a brush, 25 cents.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.
Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
m17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug. 3, 1859.
au2 lawtmTu* ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
ELIZA J. KEENY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.
my24-law6mTu* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 593 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.
ap12-law6mT* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PREPOSSESSING appearance, good moral habits, and possessing a moderate competency, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of a young lady of fair appearance and good education, with a view to matrimony. Wealth is no object, as a congenial companion to share the joys as well as the sorrows incident to a journey through life is all that is desired. Communications may be addressed to CLARENCE H. WALTON, Elizabeth, N. J.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MADE GOOD as new by the use of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépot:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure or their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at W. M. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE—A SUPERB PIANO,
For cash only.
Warranted,
At No. 155 West Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE piano-forte for sale; round corners, fluted keys, has been in use a short time; is perfect every way; best City makers; two years' warrantee; rich, brilliant tone; price $200; cost $500. Worthy the notice of those in search of a valuable piano at a bargain. Apply in the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av., near 40th-st., and next door to the Murray Hill Hotel.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO'S CELEbrated Æolian Pianos can be found at No. 333 Broadway. Music, music books and all kinds of musical instruments and merchandize, at the lowest price.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction—guaranteed for 3 years.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES CAN EASILY AND neatly be repaired by using SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSIcal Boxes of all styles and sizes playing 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes in painted tin, horn plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE PIANOS,
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO NO. 30 PLATT-ST., are constantly being made by seaside and enterprising merchants, from all parts of the country, for SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

GRAND MOONLIGHT FLOTILLA,
CONCERT DANCING AND MUSICAL PROMENADE.—The large, commodious and magnificent Albany steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, will make a trip up the Hudson as far West Point, accompanied by NOLL'S seventh Regiment concert and two quadrille bands, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, offering the finest opportunity the people of this City will ever have to view the noble Hudson and its Highlands by daylight and moonlight from the decks of so fine a steamer, also the beautiful villas sloping lawns and superb residences of the merchant princes of New-York.
It is the intention of this management to spare no pains or expense to make this entertainment the *ne plus ultra* of the season.
The up passage will be devoted to concert and promenade, her return passage to dancing. The main upper deck (25x100 feet) for quadrilles; main after deck (30x100 feet) for waltzing: the stateroom hall (300 feet long) for promenade. Supper (under the direction of Mr. Kiley, formerly of the Collins' line steamship *Pacific*) at 9 P. M.
The boat will leave Chambers-st., at 6 P. M.; 13th-st., at 6¼ P. M. If the weather is unfavorable, the next fair day. Tickets $2, (supper extra,) admitting gentleman and lady, to be had at O. CLARK'S, No. 173 Broadway, Astor House, St. Nicholas Hotel, Everett House, Stevens House. For particulars see programme.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES leaves Catharine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11½ A. M. and 3 P. M. New-York from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A. M. and 1¼ and 5 o'clock P. M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A. M. and return at 3 P. M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

FISHING BANKS.—THE COMMODIOUS SEA steamer IOLAS will make trips to the Banks, TUESDAY, Aug. 9, and WEDNESDAY, 10th. Leaves foot of Barclay st. 7 o'clock, Spring st. 7:20, Pier No. 4, at 8 and Peck Slip at 8:30. Baits, lines and music on board. Fare 25 cents each way.

TO CHARTER—TO GO TO BIDDLES' GROVE, or any other place on excursions or pleasure trips, at low reduced rates—the splendid new, swift, low-pressure steamer ERIE, 6 4 tons burthen. Apply to JAMES S. RICK, No. 206 West st. The ERIE goes to West Point and Newburgh every Sunday.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THE USE OF A VALUABLE CHAIR BY its being broken; found again as good as new, by the use of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 60 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1859.
LOST.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LOST A CERtified check, drawn by John R. McPherson, on the New-York Exchange Bank, for four hundred and eighty-six 50-100 ($486 50) dollars, dated Aug. 5, 1859. All persons are hereby forbid negotiating said check, as payment has been stopped. J. L. HARRISON.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN 3 and 6 o'clock, in a 4th-av. stage, between 22d st. and Washington place, or in Broadway, near 4th st., a lady's PORTE-MONNAIE, name and residence engraved within, and containing a few dollars. Whoever will return the porte-monnaie, which is valued as a gift, either to the address or to this Office, shall be suitably rewarded.

FOUND—IN BROADWAY, A LADY'S BREASTPIN, which the owner can have by identifying and paying for this advertisement. Inquire at No. 56 Broadway.

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LITTLE FOLKS CAN JOIN AMUSEMENT with utility, by mending their broken toys and things with SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

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THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents.
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MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
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SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
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Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.
The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., or 204 pages each, viz: Nos. 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $2 50 apiece.
Publishers and Proprietors,
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THE TWO GREAT PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA.
AUTUMN—SUNSET, FROM TABLE ROCK,
BY F. E. CHURCH.
WINTER—SUNRISE, FROM GOAT ISLAND,
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Now on exhibition at the galleries of
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Admission 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1859,
Second week of the great and renowned
RAVELS.
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
Fourth appearance of MARIA HENNECART,
Miss FRANCIS and Mons. MATHIEU.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA,
and other Artists.
New ballet LOUISE.
Louise first time..........Maria Hennecart
And, by particular request,
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Gabriel in his incomparable part of..........The Clown
Francois as..........[illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIRD MONTH
of
MR. AND MRS. W. J.
FLORENCE.
LALLA ROOKH,
for the
TWENTY FIRST TIME,
on
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1859.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 9.
ELLA; OR, THREE SCENES IN A LIFE.
Ella, a child of five years..........Little Lola
Followed by the Drama of
KING JAMES VI.
King James..........Mr. W. M. Ward
Concluding with the Comedy of
DON JUAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8,
THIS EVENING, Aug. 9.
The performance will commence with
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
To be followed by the Pantomime, VOL-AU-VENT.
After which, THE ROBBER'S WIFE.
To conclude with JUMBO JUM.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND DRAMATIC REOPENING!
FOR THE
SUMMER SEASON!
Engagement, for a few weeks, of a
NEW AND POPULAR COMPANY OF COMEDIANS,
for the production of
LIGHT AND ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENTS,
in this decidedly
COOLEST PLACE OF PUBLIC RESORT.
A complete corps of
TALENTED BALLET AUXILIARIES
has also been added to the active resources of the establishment, so to enable the management to introduce, in rapid variety,
PANTOMIMES! BALLETS! FARCES! DRAMAS!
VAUDEVILLES! BURLESQUES!
&c., &c.
TUESDAY, Aug. 9, 1859,
when the Summer Dramatic Season will be inaugurated, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
with the elegant Comedietta entitled
THE CAPTAIN'S NOT-A-MISS.
Captain Daring, Mr. L. H. Everitt; John Steck, his tiger, Shirley France; Gen. Stormwell, Mr. Bridgman; Halbert, his orderly, Mr. Cunningham; Emily, Mrs. J. J. Prior, &c., &c.
After which a DANCE—La Zingarella—by Mlle. Juliette, and a GRAND PAS DE DEUX by the Sisters Hannah and Adeona Gale.
To conclude with the ballet-pantomime of
THE ROSE OF SHARON.
In the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock,
will be presented the absorbing Domestic Drama of
THE MAID OF CROISSY; or, THERESA'S VOW.
Sergeant Austerlitz, Mr. Bridgman; Walter, T. Hampton; Francis, L. H. Everitt; Theresa, Miss Annie M. Tillingham, (from the Boston Theatres, her first appearance in New-York;) Manette, Miss Agnes Hampton, &c., &c. After which "La Zingarella," a grand Pas de Deux by the Gale Sisters, and the ballet-pantomime of
THE ROSE OF SHARON.
The most rare and beautiful novelty of the Age, the GRAND AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, the original Happy Family, and a Million of other Curiosities, all to be seen without extra charge.
ADMITTANCE TO EVERYTHING, 25 CENTS.
Children under ten, 13 cents. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 BROADWAY,
TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 9,
GEMS OF NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL AND TERPSICHOREAN.
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA OF
IL TROVATORE.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
HORN AND BUDWORTH APPEAR TOGETHER.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

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ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—PRINCESS AND FLORA TEMPLE.—Purse $1,000. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness, TUESDAY, Aug. 9, 1859, at 4 o'clock P. M.
James Eoff enters b. m. *Princess.*
James D. McMann enters b. m. *Flora Temple.*
The cars will leave the South Ferry at 2½ o'clock, and return as soon as the race is over.
JOHN I. SNEDIKER.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM SCREW-YACHT FANNY BOARDMAN, as she now lies at the foot of 6th-st., East River. New, having been launced in July last. She is 54 feet long, 10 feet 6 inches beam, and 4 feet 6 inches hold; has a large and commodious cabin, splendidly fitted up with every convenience; speed from 10 to 12 miles an hour, and a good sea boat. For particulars, inquire of JOHNSON & HIGGINS, No. 90 Wall-st., or at the Neptune Iron Works 8th-st.

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ALL PROMINENT HARDWARE DEALERS sell SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tribute, which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c. &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

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Nautical Education.

BY CAPT. J. H. BELL.

The constant scenes of riot and disorder which occur on board our merchant vessels, arise from two causes—first, tyrannical treatment on the part of officers and commanders, and secondly, from ignorance of their duty on the part of men, as well as officers; dollars have taken the place of nautical educations, and often considered the only necessary accomplishment to fit men for the command of ships, that only safeguard to life and property. Discipline, is rarely to be found in the American merchant service. If ship-owners and underwriters could but see how much they lose; to what increased expense they are put by the ignorance of officers and the inefficiency of crews employed on board of their ships, and the annoying annoyance to which commanders are exposed, they would adopt some means that would tend toward a better state of things. Tyrannical treatment causes desertion, which often injuriously detains ships in foreign ports, and exposes the owner to the exorbitant rates of wages sometimes demanded for the home voyage. The sailor will not willingly remain in or sail on a ship where there is a "Green Second Mate" unless willing as he to do so, if the chief mate and master are also found to be so—as is too often the case. They therefore desert, as soon as the ship arrives at California, or any other port where there are inducements. They are taken out of their ships by "Crimps," or rather they are "taken in and done for" by them. In shipping in another vessel, it often happens that half the homeward voyage is paid in advance, which is the "Crimps'" share of the plunder, there is a bill for travel, lodging and *et ceteras*, to be liquidated. During the time that these deserters are "done for" in the moral asylums provided for them for the "Crimps" they are indulged with [illegible] perhaps for the first time initiated into scenes of the most licentious profligacy. Drunkenness and every other kind of debauchery [illegible] from morning to [illegible] every moral restraint [illegible] and "mutiny" on the voyage or otherwise misconduct themselves; the voyage becomes a losing one, for it is on the prompt action and willing obedience of the *crew* that the success of the voyage depends, however expert the commander and officers may be. Seamen, as a general rule, are the most faithful class of men, if well treated—have a dry and well ventilated forecastle; an abundant supply of good and wholesome provisions; as much time to rest or sleep as the ship's time and duty will allow, and good seamen, strict disciplinarians, expert navigators, and in a word gentlemen as officers. If any of these qualifications and conditions are wanting, men have a just cause of complaint, and must be expected to make their grievances heard; if not heard they will most assuredly make them felt in the hour of danger—for Jack cares nothing for his own life while on board of such a ship; and therefore he will not exert himself to promote the interests, or save the lives of his persecutors. Commanders and officers should think of this, and remember that they hold the position of gentlemen, and it is the best policy to adopt a mild, gentlemanly, though determined course of conduct towards every member of their crew. The discipline in the United States Navy is illustrative of the good efforts of this course; and the nearer that the merchant service can be assimilated, the more orderly will our seamen become, and the higher will commanders and officers, and men, rise in the scale of moral worth, as well as in their own estimation and that of the public generally, and we shall find disasters, mutinies and shipwrecks decrease in numbers, just in proportion to the attainments of officers, and the kindness with which men are treated by them. Certificates of classification are periodically issued to merchant vessels, and these certificates are of great benefit to shipowners, especially in foreign ports, where there is possibly no means of ascertaining the quality of the ship. Why should these same certificates which contain the names of the commanders, not also state whether he has *proven* his competency, or is *only presumed* to be a competent seaman, navigator and gentleman? This suggestion is offered in the same spirit, and with the same feeling in which we have been most anxious to encourage a system which if persevered in must be the means of inducing a respectable class of young men to join the merchant service, and of bringing into notice deservedly, men of distinguished talents and ability. To make this suggestion practically useful, we would recommend that commanders and mates who may be desirous of obtaining these respective positions on board of any ships, after a certain date, say 1st day of January, 1861, should be required to prove that they had passed a satisfactory examination, and to produce their diploma or certificate of competency to the surveyors, who should in making their reports of survey mention the fact and name the class for which the commander or officer in each case may have proven his qualification. This, I have no doubt, would be sanctioned by the Board of Trade and Underwriters, and would at once give distinction to the persons qualified for any particular trade, and would stimulate many to improve themselves, in order that they might rise in their profession by merit and not by money.

Dissention Among the Quakers.

THE HERETICS SECEDING AND FORMING A NEW CHURCH.

From the Philadelphia *Friends' Review*, (Quaker Organ,) of Aug 6, we take the following melancholy survey of ecclesiastical disturbances among the disciples of GEORGE FOX and WM. PENN:

"It is probably known to most of our readers that a few years since some of the members of the New-York yearly meeting, feeling dissatisfied with the continuance of religious fellowship between that meeting and the Yearly Meeting of New-England, and desiring to connect themselves with the seceding body at Newport, withdrew from the several meetings to which they belonged, principally within the Quarterly Meetings of Scipio, Ferrisburg and Farmington, and opened a small meeting with the title of 'New-York Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at Poplar Ridge, Cayuga County, N. Y.' They have been in unity and correspondence with the separate Yearly Meetings at Newport (Rhode Island) and Nottingham, (Maryland,) and also with a small number of persons in Iowa, who have seceded from the Society there, but, we believe, have not attempted to organize a Yearly Meeting.

The Poplar Ridge meeting has also repeatedly addressed epistles to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and to the 'Hoyle Meeting' in Ohio, but they have not been received, although portions of the members of these meetings have earnestly desired to enter into a correspondence, and strenuously advocated it, particularly in Ohio, where there has been great danger of a division on this question.

For several months past there have been rumors of dissension among the members of the separate monthly meeting at Scipio, and it now appears that divisions have occurred in the monthly and quarterly meetings at that place, and that the yearly meeting at Poplar Ridge separated in the fifth month last, in two bodies, each claiming to be New York Yearly Meeting. One of these bodies issued an address to its own members and to friends wherever situated; and the meeting for sufferings, representing the other body, has published an answer; each party professing to give an account of the origin and progress of the difficulties which resulted in separation.

"Both parties freely indulge in crimination and recrimination; charges are made of manifesting 'a spirit of usurpation and misrule;' 'a disorganizing spirit;' 'making the discipline, which is designed for the purification and preservation of the Church, an instrument of oppression:' encouraging 'a forward and unsanctified ministry;' assuming the whole control in the Church, disregarding the expressions of others, and refusing their names on appointments.' 'Many of those occupying high stations in the Society as members of the Select Meeting,' says one party, 'did not bow to the Lord, and suffer Him to rule and reign; but, for the most part, introduced into that meeting those who were not qualified for such stations, keeping out those whom the Lord had anointed and appointed for them, and this state of things has been cause of sorrow to the truly exercised ones.' * * * 'It is not strange that such elders, as above alluded to, not being able to recognise the life in messages delivered by a living, gospel minister, should judge of the words according to their own apprehension, and call them unsound; this was actually done, and exceptions sent up in the answers to the Queries of the Select meeting, on account of the alleged unsoundness.'

Painful as it is thus to expose the workings of a 'disorganizing spirit' amongst those in any way connected with our religious society, we deem it a duty to give the information to our readers. This state of things is the result of a departure from the acknowledged principles of our religious society, and from the exercise of true Christian charity, in humility and love. Earnestly do we desire the restoration of those who have been drawn away, and also of such amongst us as are standing opposed to the unity and harmony of the several branches of our society."

The Sons and Daughters of Rhode Island.

There are said to be some four thousand strangers at Newport at the present time; but there will be a much greater number of visitors there on the 23d instant, when there is to be a reunion of the sons and daughters of the Island of Rhode Island. The General Committee, who have the business of making the arrangements for this reunion in hand, have issued the following programme:

1. A general invitation shall be extended to all the absent sons and daughters of the Island of Rhode Island to visit this city on the 23d instant, said invitation to be published in the papers of this city, with a request that the same may be noticed by Providence, New-Bedford, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia papers.

2. The Committee on Reception shall see that the names of the guests are properly registered in a book to be prepared for that purpose; and furnish the guests with badges to be worn in the procession—and superintend the sale of tickets for the evening entertainment.

3. A musical entertainment shall be given on the evening of the 22d inst., under the direction of the Committee on Music.

4. A national salute shall be fired, and the bells rung on the morning of the 23d, under the direction of the Committee on Salutes.

5. A procession shall be formed, under the direction of the Marshal of the day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 23d inst., on Washington-square, and proceed as directly as practicable to the tent, to be erected on the lot of land next south of the Ocean House.

6. All shall be excluded from the procession who are not members of the city government, of the Committee of Arrangements, subscribers to the fund to defray the expenses of the entertainment, or who have not the uniform or regalia of the societies invited to join in the procession, or who are not guests of such societies, or who are not provided with badges, to be furnished under the direction of the Committee of Reception.

7. At the tent the assembly shall be called to order by the Mayor, and the exercises shall be opened by prayer by a clergyman to be selected by and from the visiting clergymen.

8. The Mayor shall then make to the guests an address of welcome, and invite them to partake of the collation.

9. At the collation Mayor CRANSTON shall preside at the table; and when the collation is over he shall call the meeting to order, and announce the first regular toast; after which other regular and volunteer toasts will be announced and responded to, as shall be arranged by the committee.

10. In the evening there shall be an entertainment, under the direction of the Committees on Collation and Music, to which every person entitled to join in the procession, with one lady, shall be admitted. Tickets to the evening entertainment may also be sold by the Committee on Reception, &c., each ticket to admit the bearer and one lady.

Resolved, That his Excellency Governor TURNER and staff, Major-General GOULD and staff, and the surviving officers of the Battle of Lake Erie, and such officers of the army and navy of the United States who may be in the city, be invited to attend the reunion of the Sons and Daughters of Newport on the 23d instant.

The Booksellers' Excursion in Boston Bay.

From the Boston Traveller.

On Friday afternoon the city Government of Boston gave an excursion down the bay, for the entertainment of the parties in attendance at the Book Trade Sales. The steamer *Nantasket* was chartered, with GILMORE's band, and the excursion party started soon after 1 o'clock, with four or five hundred passengers on board. The Boston *Transcript* says:

"Immediately on leaving the wharf an excellent chowder was served for lunch. Usually, in such cases, a party from the prairies of the West and the savannahs of the South would have been somewhat loth to have partaken extensively of even so tempting a dish as a New-England chowder, for fear of the consequences. In this instance, however, the water being as smooth as a mill pond, the representatives of the different sections of country displayed great vigor in their attacks upon the preparation aforesaid. The weather, although slightly moist at times during the excursion, was far more agreeable than though a bright sunshine had prevailed.

The company at first steamed down to Deer Island, whereupon is an institution of particular interest to gentlemen in the book-trade, of an investigating turn of mind. A landing was made at the island, and the different departments of the structure there situated were examined by those feeling an unaffected curiosity to do so. The boys of the House of Reformation paraded, with drum and fife, and, in truth, looked well, showing that the discipline under which they lived was exercising a salutary effect upon them. The boys marched down to the wharf, and as the steamer receded from the island, cheers were given on board of the boat for the boys, who reciprocated by loudly cheering the "book-trade."

The steamer proceeded down the bay as far as Hingham, GILMORE's Band playing the greater part of the time.

After sufficiently entertaining the people of a portion of the town of Hingham, with excellent music, the steamer headed towards George's Island, where a brief tarry was made. Many of the company went ashore, and endeavored to effect an entrance into the fort. But the commander of the fortress had gone to "Boston," and the attempt was as unsuccessful as similar efforts from a foreign invader would be, were the commandant at home.

While stopping at George's Island, a meeting was organized upon the main deck of the steamer, over which Mayor LINCOLN presided. He introduced Messrs. Putnam & Zehley, of New-York; Carey & Challen of Philadelphia; Blanchard, of Cincinnati; McCarter, of South Carolina, F. H. Underwood, Theodore Bliss, W. C. Wyman, —— Perkins, Moses Kimball, J. M. Usher, Moses Tenney, and Patrick Donahue, who successively made speeches, which were warmly applauded. Several toasts were offered by Thomas Drew and others. The meeting continued until it arrived at the wharf from which it started.

We give the remarks of Mr. G. P. PUTNAM, of New-York:

The New-York booksellers are unfortunate if they are to be represented by the one least able to speak for them—the one whose oratorical abilities are not yet developed. Booksellers, Sir, are very modest men; but who ever saw a modest orator? We know that we are really amongst the most important persons in the community, and that the country is indebted to us for its ample supplies of learning, intelligence and virtue; but then we don't like to say so.

But I will say, on behalf of the "trade" of New-York, that we really like Boston and New-England for more reasons than one. Whether that essential "hub of the universe" be located in Beacon street or not, we do know that a large proportion of our best authors of our best books originate in New-England, and we also find here the best market for our own books.

We have plenty of other reasons for admiring New England and its great metropolis—but they would alone fill a big book. Many of us claim close kindred with you. Indeed a Knickerbocker historian has recently proved, (quite conclusively I believe) that Dutchmen and Yankees are the same people—English Lincolnshire having sheltered, 700 years ago, the Dutch colony whose descendants in 1620 sent out the fathers of New-England. However this may be, many of us are proud of New-England progress as a part of our own birthright. We are proud of the substantial advancement of you "solid men of Boston" who "drink no strong potations"—proud of your growing commerce, literature and art—your noble public institutions—of your massive palaces of trade—more than realizing, in durable granite, the fairy wonders of Aladin. We are proud of the neatness, order, enterprise, shrewd intelligence everywhere manifested in your noble city; and not a few of us may look about us here say with honest enthusiasm, "I am a full-blooded Yankee," and repeat the verse of our nursery days:

> "Mayn't Massachusetts boast as great
> As any other sister State?"

We are glad, too,—not pharisaically, we hope, but in the spirit of hearty brotherly love,—that our Southern friends should come here and see your energetic advance.

Yesterday, Sir, some of us saw at the rooms of your Historical Society a portion of the identical tea which, at a certain tea-party of the olden time, was mixed with the waters of this beautiful harbor. On that occasion an ancestor of my own assisted to do the honors. Probably our tea to-day, Sir, is somewhat stronger than that of our grandfathers, for they used an excessive proportion of water. But though their tea was weak, they themselves waxed strong. If to day we seek for their monument, we need only "look around us."

The occasion which has called us to Boston has been emphatically a success. We always believed that Boston would do thoroughly whatever she deliberately resolved upon—now we know it. Our English cousins, MURRAY or LANGMAN, would marvel greatly at the tons of books which have here found a "paying" and a ready market. The liberal hospitality, too, of your managers and committees will be "freshly remembered." But when we consider the attractive pleasure provided for us to-day, by your honorable body—representing the great city itself—we are reluctantly compelled to make some "odorous comparisons." The poet CAMPBELL's toast—"The memory of NAPOLEON—he once ordered a bookseller to be shot"—was very well in its way, especially as he had never seen our Boston boy, our poet publisher—the firm friend and favorite of all good authors, on both sides of the Atlantic. But I would apologize for detaining you so long and merely remind you of

Our Fields—The "Admirable Crichton" of American publishers.

On the arrival at Boston of the party, they formed a procession, and by the invitation of the Trustees of the Public Library, marched through Pearl, Summer and Winter streets, and over Tremont Hall to the Public Library, where they were welcomed in a neat speech by the Hon. J. P. BIGELOW, in behalf of the Trustees. In the evening the residence of OSMYN BREWSTER, Esq., No. 30 Hancock street, was thrown open to the book-trade. About one hundred gentlemen were present, and enjoyed a pleasant interchange of ideas as well as the liberal hospitality of the host. Among the invited guests were Mayor LINCOLN and quite a number of gentlemen connected with the City Government. But the larger part of the company were strangers. There seemed to be no drawback to the pleasure of the occasion.

At the close of the trade sales, the booksellers organized themselves into a meeting, with G. H. BLANCHARD, of Cincinnati, as Chairman, and J. L. SEARLES, of Lexington, Ky., as Secretary.

EDWARD P. RUDD, of the firm of RUDD & CARLETON, New-York, introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as booksellers and book publishers, not resident of Boston, but in attendance upon the trade sale we cannot allow the occasion to pass without expressing our sincere and hearty thanks to the Committee from the Boston trade, under whose supervision the present sale has been conducted, for their kind and courteous attention extended to us, and their unceasing efforts to contribute to our enjoyment and happiness.

Resolved, That to JOSEPH LEONARD & Co., Auctioneers we desire to give expression of our entire confidence and unqualified approval for the impartial, liberal and energetic manner in which they have conducted this sale; and that to Messrs. MERWIN, BELL and PRATT, those "eloquent knights of the hammer," our thanks as heretofore are ever due for their valuable assistance.

Resolved, That to his Honor Mayor LINCOLN, and the City Government of Boston, and especially to Alderman CRANE and WM. C. CLAPP, Esq., of the City Council, who efficiently coöperated with the Committee of the Boston Trade, Messrs OSMYN BREWSTER and WM. D. TICKNOR, who proffered us an excursion in their beautiful and unequaled Bay; we tender our sincere thanks, and also for the princely entertainment on board the steamer *Nantasket*.

Resolved, That the invitation of the Hon. JOHN P. BIGELOW and the Trustees of the Public Library, and the cordial reception at their magnificent edifice, we shall ever kindly remember.

Resolved, That the generous and unsurpassed hospitality received from the booksellers and the citizens of Boston generally, merit our heartfelt thanks, and that our visit here will ever be cherished with the kindest remembrance.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

SANGUINARY AND FATAL ENCOUNTER BETWEEN BROTHERS-IN-LAW.—The Coroner was yesterday morning called to hold an inquest upon the body of one THOMAS COWHEY, a laborer in the employ of MARSHALL CARTER, who died at his house in the rear of No. 58 Green-street, about 1 o'clock the previous night. The house in which he lived is of the *shanty* order of architecture. A narrow alley leads from the sidewalk to the door and a plank crosswalk from the walk to the street. On the evening of Wednesday last, about 6 o'clock, COWHEY was standing on the crosswalk, and near by him his wife FANNY, milking their cow, the cow standing on the edge of the walk. They had been there but a few moments, when JOHN DUHIG, COWHEY's brother-in-law, who lives in the same area in the rear, came up, driving his cow, and complained that he had not room to get by. He, however, got by without any difficulty, and drove his cow to the stable. After fastening the cow he came and ordered COWHEY off the cross-walk, saying that it belonged to him, and the other had no business on it. COWHEY refused to go, and DUHIG then spat in his face. COWHEY struck DUHIG, and DUHIG struck COWHEY, knocking him down on the walk. He arose, but was again knocked down by DUHIG, who, this time, jumped upon and kicked him violently. COWHEY's wife ran into the house, seized an axe, and with it struck DUHIG twice on his back. The neighbors interfered, and finally separated the combatants. COWHEY was conveyed into the house, but no medical aid was sent for. On the following day, the man being no better, his wife went to a druggist, told him her husband was sick, and wanted him to put up something to make him better. After describing the case as well as she could, he put up a mixture of tartar emetic and ipecac, which she gave him. After taking it he rapidly grew worse, and a physician was sent for, but too late to render any aid. Before his death the woman appeared before Justice MILLIKEN, and swore out a warrant against DUHIG for assault, upon which he was arrested and committed to jail. The county physician and others made a *post mortem* examination of the body. Three ribs were found to be broken, and the middle lobe of the left lung, underneath the fractures, was injured. The stomach also was lacerated, and on the inner coats a white crystalline deposit was found, which was carefully examined and found to be tartar emetic. The jury found that the death resulted from the injuries received in the fight above described.—*Chicago Times, Aug. 6.*

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass., R. HALSTED, M. D., Proprietor. The Boston *Atlas and Bee* says: "This much is true: Dr. HALSTED has had great success in his practice, and his institution is widely resorted to."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DYPOTHERIA—PROFESSIONAL IGNORANCE.—Among the myriads of victims periodically consigned by ignorant practitioners to an untimely grave, was the late young Queen of Portugal. HOLLOWAY's medicines have been successfully prescribed in all diseases of this nature, without a single instance of failure.

[Advertisement.]

Every citizen in every city and town should have SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE in his house.

[Advertisement.]

Every Photographer and Daguerreotypist will find SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE useful and convenient.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 8.

$11,000 U. S 5s. '74....101¼	100 Harlem R. Pref..s10 34⅜
3,000 Ohio State 6s, '60 98¾	50 do........ 34½
1,000 Illinois In.Im.'47.103¼	50 do........ 34⅜
2,000 Tennessee 6s, 90. 86⅞	200 do.......b60 34½
5 000 do........ 86⅞	300 do.......s60 34
3 100 Indiana State 5s. 86	200 do........a3 34¼
6,000 Virginia 6s...... 93¾	200 do.......b60 34¼
3,000 do........ 93	100 do........ 34⅛
2,000 N. Car. State 6s. 94¾	600 do.......b30 34⅛
22 000 Missouri St. 6s.. 82⅜	100 Ch. & Rock Isl. R. c 61¼
5,000 do........ 82⅜	100 do.......b60 61½
10,000 do.......b30 82⅜	100 do.......b30 61¼
10 000 do.......s30 82⅜	10 Del. & Hud.Can.Co 89
3 000 do........c 82⅜	150 do........ 88¾
1,000 Cal. St. 7s B's... 81	100 Mich Cen. R...b30 41¼
1,000 Brook'y C.W. L 100	25 do........ 41⅛
2,000 C. St P &F.D l g b 7⅜	50 do.......s45 41
4,000 Chic. & R. Is. Bs. 89	150 do........ 41¼
5 Bank of America..110½	50 do.......s60 41
40 National Bank.....100	50 do........ 41⅜
8 Continental Bank. 99¾	100 Mich. S. &N.I.G.b60 20⅞
20 People's Bank....100½	360 do.......b60 21
100 Canton Company.. 17¼	100 do.......s30 20¾
100 do........ 17	50 do........ 21
500 Erie Railroad...... 5	150 Panama R....s30. 114
50 Hudson River R... 30	50 do.......b60. 114½
200 Harlem Railroad... 9¼	50 do.......b60. 114¾
100 Cleve & Tol. R. b15 20⅜	450 Gal. & Chic. R...... 63⅞
200 do.......s60 20	200 do.......b30 63⅞
400 do........ 20	100 do.......b10 63⅞
100 do.......b 5 20½	100 do.......b60 64
100 N. Y. Cen. R....b60 73	

SECOND BOARD.

$3 000 U. S 5s, '74.....101¼	5 N. Y. Cent. R........ 72⅜
10,000 Tenn. 6s. '90..s60 86¼	200 do.......s30 72⅜
10 000 Misso. St. 6s..s30 82	200 do.......s30 72⅝
20 000 do.......b30 82⅜	200 do.......p&c 72¾
16,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s. 90	500 do.......opg 72¾
100 Clev. & Tol. R..b30 20	100 Gal. & Chi. R...s60 63½
175 Pacific Mail S. Co.. 74½	100 Reading Railroad.. 43½
200 do.......s15 75	100 do.......b60 43¾
50 Chic. & R. I. R..s15 61½	100 M.So.& N.I.g s..s30 20⅞
100 do.......t60. 61½	50 do........ 21
100 do........ 61¼	100 do.......s30 21

MONDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 30:

Decrease in Loans	$409,343
Decrease in Specie	680,687
Increase in Circulation	408,091
Decrease in undrawn Deposits	1,950,040

Including the Clearing House operation of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 30, 1859	Aug 7, 1858.	Aug. 6, 1859.
Capital	$68,645,000	$66,717,000	$68,645,000
Loans	119,347,412	120,892,857	118,938,059
Specie	20,764,564	35,145,844	20,083,877
Circulation	8,214,959	7,784,415	8,623,050
Gross Deposits	91,707,878	107,454,715	91,891,234
Exchanged	17,232,983	17,115,237	19,366,379
Undrawn	74,474,895	90,349,605	72,524,855
In Sub-Treasury	5,116,798	5,553,477	5,340,990

The Bank Statement, in respect to Loans and Specie, results much as anticipated in our weekly review of the movement of the week in this morning's paper. The Circulation goes up about $400,000 as usual on quarter day, when a considerable sum in small notes is employed in the settlement of rents and other quarterly dues. The Deposit line continues to go down, and is now lower by seventeen millions than on the 30th of April. The Specie Average remains above twenty millions, which is rather better than was looked for on the present statement. Owing to the heavy reduction in Deposits, the percentage of Specie is still 26 ℔ cent. and a fraction, or full 6 ℔ cent. above the Associated Bank standard. The Statement, altogether, is one that will add to the steadiness of the Money Market, without relaxing the caution of the Banks in regulating their Discount movement to the exigencies of the Fall trade and exchanges. To-day we notice very little variation in the market from the state of things at the close of last week. There is a quiet feeling in respect to both Discount and Loans on demand. Foreign Bills for the Boston mail, are thus far dull at 110@110⅛ on London, and f.5.15@f.5.13¾ on Paris. No direct steamer sails until Saturday, when about $500,000 Mexican Silver, received on Saturday last, and $300,000 additional due from New-Orleans, on Friday next, will probably go forward. No Gold shipments are yet spoken of. The Customs to-day are $91,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $126,000; Disbursements, $219,000; balance this afternoon, $5,339,508.

The Stock Exchange, on most of the list of sales to-day, shows a fair degree of firmness, and prices leave off better than on Saturday by ¼ ℔ cent on New-York Central, Michigan Central, Rock Island and Galena; ½ ℔ cent. on Panama, and 1¾ ℔ cent. on Pacific Mail—the last-named rising this afternoon to 75 ℔ cent. Reading is also firm, and the other Coal Stocks, except Cumberland, which remains depressed, are in demand. The weak spots in the Share dealings are a decline in Hudson River to 30 ℔ cent. and a further decline in Toledo to 20 ℔ cent. Michigan Guaranteed a fraction higher than on Saturday, but the common shares depressed. Erie is quiet at 5 ℔ cent. In State Stocks we note an improvement of ¼@⅜ in Missouris and Tennessees, and an improved demand for United States Fives of 1874, at 101¼ ℔ cent. The general market in the afternoon left off steady. The announcement was made by telegraph, from Albany, that the New-York Central Directors will, at their meeting to-night, declare *three* per cent. as the August half-yearly dividend, which is understood to be in pursuance of the advice of a large body of their influential shareholders on both sides of the Atlantic, not to encroach upon the contingent funds of former years, but confine their present dividend within the net earnings of a half year of unusual depression in Railway traffic generally, and, for most of the time, of damaging competition between the great trunk lines. This result had been discussed for some weeks among the Stockholders and Directors, and also upon the Street, and the announcement had but little influence either way this afternoon.

The Stock Exchange Board this morning, by unanimous vote, restored Mr. JACOB LITTLE to his seat, vacated by his temporary embarrassment last May. It is understood that Mr. L. has adjusted all his contracts then outstanding and running against him, at the full measure of a hundred cents on the dollar, with interest.

We invite attention to the following offer of $650,000 of the Guaranteed 7 ℔ cents. of the State of Missouri, which constitutes part and parcel of the authorized Public Debt of that State. The high and trustworthy character of all the parties to this offer, will commend their card to public confidence:

There is offered, at private sale, any part of $650,000 in the *Guaranteed Bonds of the State of Missouri*, bearing *seven* ℔ cent. interest. These bonds are issued by the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, are of $1,000 each, with interest coupons payable in January and in July at the American Exchange Bank in this City at the American Exchange State issue to the said ty, and form a part of the by the faith of the Company. They are secured that part of the State, by a first and only lien upon and also by ailroad called the Southwest Branch, ortgage on 1,040,000 acres of valuable land. The indorsement is full and perfect, as to the principal and interest, and reads as follows:

"The State of Missouri, by virtue of an act of the Legislature of said State, which passed and became a law on the 10th day of December, 1855, and for good and valid considerations, has guaranteed, and hereby does guarantee, the faithful payment of the interest and principal secured by the within bonds, at the time and times, and at the place named in said bond...... It being the intention of the said State fully to assume the prompt, full and ample payment of the within bond, and to make it the obligation of this State, and to pledge the faith of the State to the payment thereof, as fully and perfectly, in all respects, as though the same had been the original undertaking of the State, which original undertaking the State hereby fully assumes."

The bonds are registered by the Auditor, and embraced in the amount of the State debt, and ample provision for the interest on same is made by the State thirty days before maturity. They are receivable as a basis for banking purposes in Missouri, and nearly the whole issue to this date ($132,000) has been taken by banks.

The State of Missouri in its legislation has observed a jealous care to preserve its credit and integrity, and as these bonds, besides bearing an additional interest of 1 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, possess all the security of Missouri State Sixes, and also that to be derived from a first mortgage on a good road, and on upwards of a million acres of choice lands, they well deserve the attention of capitalists.

Pamphlets and further particulars in regard to the issue of the bonds can be obtained at the office of either of the undersigned

THOMAS ALLEN,
Agent of the State of Missouri.
THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall street.
H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-street.
DECOPPET & CO., No. 19 William-street.

Applications to purchase to be made to the last named firm only.

The following plan for reorganizing the New-York and Erie Company has been suggested by a practical Railway man, not at present interested in *any* class of the old Securities of the Road, but who might be willing, as he is abundantly able, to take a large interest in the *new* Capital, on the basis of *twenty-five millions*, all told, as follows:

To capitalize into consolidated shares of $100 each—

$3,500,000 Fourth Mortgage at par	$3,500,000
1,500,500 for *all* contingent claims	1,500,000*
8,500,000 Common Bonds at 50 ℔ cent.	4,250,000
11,000,000 Common Stock at 25 ℔ cent.	2,750,000
Total Consolidated Capital	$12,000,000
First Mortgage, 1868	$3,000,000
Second Mortgage, 1859	4,000,000
Third Mortgage, 1883	6,000,000
Total Debt, all told	13,000,000
Total Cost	$25,000,000

* Including Mortgage Coupons to March, 1860,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Aug. 6	July 30.	Aug. 6.	July 30.
Bk. of New-York.	4,396,401	4,352,049	892,678	809,983
Manhattan Co....	4,649,731	4,603,367	940,612	647,386
Merchants' Bank.	5,227,523	5,524,743	1,077,011	1,296,722
Mechanics' Bank.	3,481,317	3,522,582	714,135	645,791
Union Bank......	2,679,917	2,765,100	334,840	463,384
Bk. of America...	5,142,118	5,161,131	1,665,222	1,726,767
Phenix Bank.....	3,065,260	3,017,246	449,480	571,318
City Bank.......	2,155,028	2,161,023	281,329	324,551
Tradesmn's Bank.	1,432,746	1,398,750	201,928	214,792
Fulton Bank.....	1,873,484	1,832,397	297,386	327,955
Chemical Bank...	1,870,936	1,788,413	833,225	790,554
Merch.Exch. Bk.	2,071,469	2,066,142	287,818	234,687
National Bank...	2,035,437	2,060,660	244,117	135,711
Butc.& Drov.Bk.	1,754,047	1,738,552	212,650	214,986
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	800,124	815,894	157,983	152,805
Greenwich Bank..	686,049	690,528	105,505	89,740
Leather Man. Bk.	1,881,949	1,884,723	363,183	359,049
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,197,458	1,200,573	221,333	209,662
Bk. St. New-York	3,444,158	3,434,022	700,883	752,032
Am. Exchange Bk	7,021,483	7,078,360	1,071,748	1,188,527
Bk. of Commerce.	12,401,763	12,394,037	2,381,353	1,866,976
Broadway Bank..	2,409,893	2,447,395	357,930	335,133
Ocean Bank......	1,527,531	1,620,462	308,669	276,287
Mercantile Bank.	2,492,069	2,530,762	372,971	387,059
Pacific Bank.....	1,034,602	1,058,354	200,203	171,560
Bk. of Republic..	3,725,529	3,962,350	756,476	760,010
Chatham Bank....	770,601	695,426	76,175	89,036
People's Bank...	653,371	665,533	90,052	82,718
Bk.of N. America	1,572,639	1,610,534	160,471	200,047
Hanover Bank....	1,387,718	1,366,953	134,977	133,188
Irving Bank.....	822,343	801,682	120,641	125,692
MetropolitanBank	5,016,224	5,818,976	1,082,371	1,224,621
Citizens' Bank...	703,191	727,215	130,263	112,306
Nassau Bank....	1,650,842	1,620,044	156,824	233,334
Market Bank.....	1,647,575	1,668,202	239,923	221,855
St. Nicholas Bank	1,043,274	1,062,250	190,463	176,420
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,751,166	2,716,347	284,816	413,071
Corn Exch. Bank	1,576,098	1,625,046	247,066	249,765
Continental Bank	3,333,193	3,440,889	432,307	683,682
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,091,766	1,086,285	180,600	159,142
Oriental Bank...	617,062	606,280	87,683	81,325
Marine Bank.....	980,639	982,107	143,200	107,029
Atlantic Bank....	528,035	535,788	42,053	48,384
Imp.&Traders' Bk	2,648,325	2,580,537	341,550	368,759
Park Bank.......	4,148,772	4,173,505	850,782	870,122
Artisans' Bank...	1,017,168	1,023,069	130,349	130,355
Mech. B'g Ass'n..	654,367	664,542	86,471	59,051
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	473,002	464,135	49,002	47,791
N. Y. Exch. Bank	313,007	318,406	23,713	22,944
Bull's Head Bank	384,768	375,579	48,880	45,552
N.Y.County Bank	382,263	399,657	47,430	41,518
Grocers' Bank....	507,911	493,318	86,110	73,930
East River Bank.	320,343	319,050	29,815	31,308
North River Bank	406,454	398,383	109,327	70,216
Total.........	118,938,059	119,347,412	20,083,377	20,764,564
	Decr'se.....	$408,091	Decr'se...	$680,687

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Aug. 6.	July 30.	Aug. 6.	July 30.
Bk. of New-York.	432,187	2,564,832	2,675,727	404,137
Manhattan Co....	341,017	2,622,239	2,847,862	325,60
Merchants' Bank.	203,010	3,827,237	3,355,918	198,556
Mechanics' Bank.	310,516	2,467,602	2,415,489	296,284
Union Bank......	211,631	1,838,110	2,061,412	173,431
Bk. of America...	147,742	4,128,588	4,939,255	134,884
Phenix Bank.....	127,576	1,608,639	1,657,647	124,116
City Bank.......	......	1,421,257	1,347,238	......
Tradesmn's Bank.	343,568	702,318	696,444	340,620
Fulton Bank.....	156,405	1,461,777	1,470,648	151,915
Chemical Bank...	303,871	2,012,625	2,090,185	276,648
Merch. Exch. Bk.	141,056	1,070,565	1,100,653	138,219
National Bank...	137,658	759,477	830,000	117,093
Butc.& Drov.Bk..	185,200	1,200,584	1,256,150	178,662
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	126,898	703,811	740,073	126,417
Greenwich Bank..	142,202	514,928	526,467	143,284
Leather Man. Bk.	273,924	1,136,029	1,209,648	260,107
Seventh Ward Bk	215,727	646,723	629,750	201,087
Bk. St. New-York	251,224	1,972,633	1,894,200	236,128
Am. Exchange Bk	218,432	4,068,881	3,818,680	195,893
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	5,679,540	5,119,554	1,975
Broadway Bank..	264,044	1,734,629	1,724,324	261,703
Ocean Bank......	114,992	1,071,483	1,898,987	112,242
Mercantile Bank.	35,761	1,859,312	1,804,415	30,661
Pacific Bank.....	125,567	839,641	838,692	126,473
Bk. of Republic..	218,904	2,796,892	2,667,076	209,400
Chatham Bank....	129,297	438,812	446,854	123,607
People's Bank....	117,391	459,935	440,783	116,735
Bk. of N. America	85,452	804,983	676,619	34,286
Hanover Bank....	101,857	567,814	575,062	99,405
Irving Bank......	118,083	606,446	680,810	118,127
Metropolitan Bk..	252,830	2,331,536	3,356,814	238,798
Citizens' Bank...	165,028	535,797	545,916	148,547
Nassau Bank.....	130,187	869,212	796,763	126,893
Market Bank.....	214,523	1,026,932	1,016,756	210,723
St. Nicholas Bank	95,990	624,662	613,848	95,032
Shoe & Leath. Bk	99,097	1,755,239	1,626,645	90,829
Corn Exch. Bank.	136,914	814,408	706,662	121,278
Continental Bank	169,323	2,334,758	2,015,194	161,158
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	212,502	790,211	769,180	185,131
Oriental Bank...	103,103	390,990	417,091	102,966
Marine Bank.....	125,506	516,155	544,173	121,580
Atlantic Bank....	89,119	221,668	201,663	88,358
Imp.&Traders' Bk	205,466	1,507,865	1,447,803	207,246
Park Bank.......	181,649	3,190,787	3,061,298	182,854
Artisans' Bank...	98,665	615,853	595,180	96,397
Mech. B'g Ass'n..	100,465	245,240	255,576	91,191
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	152,636	285,204	286,030	147,297
N. Y. Exch. Bank	99,361	260,600	272,073	97,537
Bull's Head Bank	100,700	340,215	351,727	99,919
N. Y. County Bk.	91,972	312,379	320,990	92,972
Grocers' Bank....	46,025	356,601	381,234	44,233
East River Bank..	69,656	202,489	217,898	87,559
North River Bank	79,436	357,760	384,719	74,666
Total.........	8,623,305	8,214,959	72,524,855	74,474,895
	Increase...	$408,091	Decr'se.	$1,950,040

We do not feel called upon to indorse this or any other particular plan of consolidation, but certainly deem it important that the subject should be early and amply discussed preliminary to the annual election in October, and in view of the appointment of a Receiver under the following order of the Courts:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court held in and for the State of New-York, at the Court-house in the village of Norwich, in the county of Chenango, on the second Tuesday of August, 1859. *Present*—The Hon. CHAS. MASON, one of the Justices of the said Court. James Brown and John C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and Daniel Drew *vs.* The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.—Venue Broome County.—Motion for an order appointing a Referee to appoint a Receiver of defendants, and for instructions to Receiver.

Motion on complaint and affidavit of Drew and affidavit of Davis.

Motion granted and William Mitchell, of New-York City, named Referee to appoint Receiver, and directions to Receiver settled.

Complaint and affidavits and order as settled directed to be filed with Clerk of Broome County.

HENRY A. TAILER, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 45 Wall-st., New-York.

A. S. DIVEN, counsel for plaintiffs, for the motion. The defendants appeared by Selah Squires and stated they neither assented to nor assisted said motion. A copy. JAMES G. THOMPSON, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—BROOME COUNTY.—*James Brown and John C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and Daniel Drew, a Bondholder, Plaintiffs, vs. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, Defendants.*—At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the Court-house at Norwich, and in the County of Chenango, in said State, on the 2d day of August, in the year 1859,

Present—The Hon. CHARLES MASON, Justice.—A motion by the plaintiffs in this suit for the appointment of a Receiver of the property and franchises of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, the defendant herein, and a New-York Corporation founded upon the sworn complaint herein, and upon the affidavits of Daniel Drew and J. C. Bancroft Davis, and it appearing that due notice of such motion has been served, and due service of the summons and complaint made upon said Corporation, and said Corporation now appearing upon said motion by Selah Squires, Esq., as its counsel, and A. S. Diven appearing on behalf of the plaintiffs for said motion, and it further appearing that the mortgage mentioned in the complaint, and dated the 15th day of August, 1857, and known as the fourth mortgage of said Corporation, was duly executed and delivered by said Corporation, as alleged in said complaint, and was, thereupon, recorded and filed, and became a valid lien on the property therein mentioned, and upon all the corporate estate, property, effects, franchises, easements, and other things therein described or conveyed; and that a large number of bonds have been issued by said Company, which are secured by said mortgage, and the same are outstanding and unpaid; that the interest upon a portion of the said bonds is due and unpaid since the first day of April now last past, and that the said Corporation has not the means of paying said interest, and that the proceeds and profits of said mortgaged property that should of right go to pay said interest is likely, but for the protection of a Receivership, to be diverted to other purposes; and, further, that the Trustees have been required to institute this proceeding, and that the institution of the same and this motion was necessary for the proper application of the income of said mortgaged property, and securing the payment of said interest. And it appearing that the said, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, is in a condition of insolvency, and that the mortgaged premises are a scanty security for the mortgage debt.

And further, that the plaintiffs pray, among other things in said complaint, for a Receiver of all the effects, property and franchises of the said Corporation to operate and run the said Railroad pending this suit.

Now, on motion of Mr. Diven, of counsel for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that a Receiver be appointed of said Corporation, and of the Railroad, and real and personal property and estate of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and of all the property appertaining, privileges, franchises and powers, on which said fourth mortgage is a lien, or which is covered thereby, and of the rents, tolls and income of the same, and of the powers and franchises of said Corporation, and of its title deeds, and leases, and rights thereunder, wheresoever any or all of the aforesaid property, income, tolls, rents, powers and franchises may be situated, collected, exercised, or enjoyed, and whether in the State of New-York, Pennsylvania, or New-Jersey, subject to the laws of said last two named States, and that said Receiver be authorized to run and operate said road, and exercise said authority and franchises, and to preserve said property in proper condition and repair, so that it may be safely and to the most advantage used, and to protect the title and possession of the same, and to employ such persons and make such payments and disbursements as may be reasonably needful or proper in so doing, and for advice about his duties, and that said Receiver be authorized to demand possession and control of all property and franchises, documents and rights assigned to him, or of which he is appointed Receiver, and to collect the income, tolls and profits of the same, and to make the requisite payments therefrom. And that he pay the expenses of this application and the reference hereby appointed, and, also, the arrears now due and maturing, and to arise and mature to the employes upon the said Railroad, and the amounts due and maturing, and to arise and mature, for material and supplies about the operation and for the use of said road; and that he pay the rents and taxes due and to grow due from said Corporation, and the sum due and to grow due for the rights, franchises and property of said Corporation in the State of Pennsylvania to said State.

That the Receiver open new accounts of the money received and paid out by him, under the immediate supervision of competent agents, and cause to be entered therein all the moneys received and paid out in the discharge of his Receivership, and that all surplus moneys beyond his current expenditures be deposited in some secure bank or banks in the City of New-York, and not to be drawn therefrom except on his order. And upon the accumulation of any sum exceeding $75 000, the same be deposited by the Receiver in the United States Trust Company, and that the same be drawn thence only on the order of said Receiver pursuant to an order of a Justice of the Supreme Court made on petition therefor.

That said Receiver make up his accounts monthly of all the monies by him received and paid out, and that he thereupon file the same in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York.

That he receive and pay out all moneys and hold and protect all property to him assigned and operate said road in his name as Receiver. And it is further ordered that in the discharge of his duties said Receiver have authority to do all acts and things and to make all payments proper and reasonably requisite to the honest and efficient discharge and exercise of the powers and duties by this order and the laws and practice of this Court conferred upon him.

That he be authorized to employ such agents, assistants and counsel as may be reasonably needful and proper.

That he be authorized to settle and adjust and arbitrate all claims for damages, injuries and loss to persons and property, or otherwise, that may arise or be claimed against him as Receiver in the operation of said road, and the discharge of his trust as Receiver, and that he be authorized to pay such sums, from the property of his Receivership, on adjustment of such claims.

That said Receiver be authorized to institute and defend such suits connected with the property and duty of his Receivership, as in his judgment and by the advice of counsel should be proper and for the advantage of the property and rights to him committed, and to pay the proper expenses of the same and any judgment recovered against him as such Receiver in any such suit.

That said Receiver be authorized in all cases in which he has any reasonable doubt as to his duty to apply to a Special Term of this Court, or to a Justice thereof, by petition or otherwise, for instruction and directions as to the matters to which such petition shall relate.

That in and about the discharge of his duties such Receiver shall not, without an order or authority of this Court, dispute the validity of any of the mortgages of the said Corporation.

That said Receiver, upon entering upon the discharge of his duty, cause an inventory of all property by him received to be made and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York.

And the Hon. William Mitchell, of New-York, is hereby appointed a Referee to name and appoint the Receiver herein directed to be appointed. That said Referee is further required to ascertain and determine what will be reasonable and proper security, as to amount and responsibility, for such Receiver to be named to give for the faithful discharge of his duty, and settle the form and attend to the execution of the same, and to cause said security in the form of a bond to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Broome.

And it is further ordered, that upon such appointment being made, and the bond as security indorsed with the approval of a Justice of this Court being filed with the Clerk of the County of Broome, that said Receiver enter upon the discharge of his duty as such Receiver, and that from the date of such filing, and by virtue of this order and such designation and appointment of said Referee, said Receiver be and he is hereby declared to be then clothed with all the foregoing rights, powers and authority, as such Receiver.

And it is further ordered, that said Referee require the property of said Company herein directed to go to said Receiver from said Company, to be passed and assigned before him, and according to his directions.

And it is further ordered that the directors, clerks, attorneys and other agents and servants of the said Company, and each and every of them, and said Company under the direction of the said Referee, and when said Receiver is so qualified, disclose and deliver over, on oath, all the moneys, property and effects of the said Company in their possession or within their power, or under their control or in their possession, or in the power or under the control of any or either of them, or in which the said Company have any interest, including all real property and the title deeds thereto, and all books, papers and memoranda; and all evidences of or securities for any debts or claims due, owing or belonging to the said Company, or in which the said Company have any interest, and that they also assign or deliver over to said Receiver under the direction of said Referee, all public or private stock or stocks belonging to the said Company.

And it is further ordered that the said Referee have power to compel the appearance of, and to examine, under oath, witnesses touching the property, funds, claims and effects of the said Company, and to compel the production of all books, papers, memoranda and vouchers in any wise relating to or touching the same.

That said Referee report a reasonable sum for services, and the proceedings before him to be paid by the Receiver to be appointed out of the funds to be by him received, as the same may be approved by this Court, and a reasonable compensation to said Referee.

Chenango Special Term.

The above order granted and directed to be entered in Broome County. JAMES G. THOMPSON,
Clerk Chenango Co.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of an order now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have affixed my hand and seal this 4th day of August, 1859.

HALLAM E. PRATT, Clerk.

Real Estate....MONDAY, Aug. 3.

No public sales to-day at the Exchange.

Mr. JOHN McCLAVE has sold, during the past week, a four story and basement, high stoop, brown-stone-front dwelling, on south side of Thirty sixth street, No. 54, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Size of house 20 feet by 55 feet; lot, half the block in depth, for $19,500.

Also, a brown-stone-front dwelling, on south side of Twenty-second-street, No. 307, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Size of house 22 feet by 55 feet; lot, half the block in depth, for $15,000. Also, one three-story and basement dwelling, on north side of Forty-fifth-street, 273 feet east of Seventh-avenue. Size of house 17 feet by 44 feet; lot, half the block in depth, for $5 500. Also, two lots on east side of Fifth avenue, 24 feet 11 inches south of One Hundred and Tenth-street, for $2,500 each. Also, one lot on east side of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet north of Thirty-fourth-street, for $2,150.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold two lots north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, 350 feet east of Sixth-avenue, at $350 per lot.

Also, four lots north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, 125 feet west of Seventh avenue, 25 feet front and rear by 99 feet 11 inches in depth, at $350 per lot.

Also, one lot adjoining, west, 25 feet front by 99 feet 8 inches in depth, on one line, and 80 feet 3 inches on the other line, for $350. Also, one lot adjoining, west, 25 feet front by 80 feet 3 inches on one line, and 60 feet 10 inches on the other, for $300.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged; sales 800 bbls. WHEAT quiet; sales 5,500 bushels white Ohio at $1 25; 12,000 bushels Chicago Spring for distilling, at 60c. CORN firmer at the close; sales 20,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 69c., holders demanding 70c. at the close. OATS quiet. BARLEY dull. RYE steady, with a fair inquiry; sales 250 bushels Western, at 24c. WHISKY steady; sales 70 bbls. at 24c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Lake Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bushels Wheat; 50,000 bushels Corn; 40,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bushels Flour; 30,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR very dull, and nothing doing. WHEAT—Small sales of new Mediterranean at $1 25. CORN quiet; sales 1 500 bushels Western Mixed at 76c. afloat. OATS quiet; sales 12 000 bushels Canada East at 48c. WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at 25⅛c @25¼c.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, with a declining tendency. WHEAT quiet in consequence of the firmness of holders and the declining prices at the East. CORN dull; sales small. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged, at 24c. 25c. on Flour; 6½c. on Wheat, and 6c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—30,300 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,700 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull and 1c.@3c. lower. CORN quiet. OATS quiet. Receipts to-day 600 bbls. Flour, 13,500 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn. Shipments to Buffalo: 800 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 8

FLOUR dull and heavy, at $4 80@$5 for Superfine; sales White at $1 10@$1 15. WHISKY firm; sales 23c. BACON—better inquiry, sides 9¾c.; shoulders, 7c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 8

FLOUR dull, but firm, at $5 50. WHEAT declining; Kentucky White, $1 45; Red, 1 30. CORN dull; Yellow, 78c. OATS firm. WHISKY, 26c.@27c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 8

FLOUR firm. WHEAT buoyant; sales 17,0 bushels, at $1 20@$1 40 for White, and $1 15@$1 for Red. CORN dull; sales 15 000 bushels White, 78c.@80c.; Yellow, 78c.@80c. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $15 25. BACON—sides, 9⅜c. WHISKY dull.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday*—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 90½; $800 City 6s, 100; do., new 102½; $2,000 Catawissa 1st mort., 35; Elmira 1st mort 7s, 57½; $3,000 do. 2d mort., 25; Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mort., 87; 5 Harrisburg Railroad, 56½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 10¼; 21 Morris Canal Preferred, 104¼; 100 Moyamensing Gas, 9½; Manayunk Gas, 49½; 100 Reading Railroad, 21¾; Kensington Bank, 67; 5 Mechanics' Bank, 26½; 1 Philadelphia Bank, 114; 9 Bank of Penn Township, 35½; Man. & Mechanics' Bank, 26½.

Closing Prices—U. S. 5s '74, —; Philadelphia 6s, int. off, 99¾@100; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, new, in off, 102½@103; Pennsylvania 5s, 90½@91; Reading Railroad, 21¾@22; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 80; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 90; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, —@9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½@38⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d mortgage 6s, 86½@87; Morris Canal Consolidated, —@52½; Morris Canal Pref., 104½@10; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 69@69½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 75@75½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7½@8¼; Schuylkill Navigat'n Pref., 16@17¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 3¼@4; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mortgage, 56@58; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, Second Mortgage, 23@30; Long Island 10@10½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 47@48; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8@8½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63¾@64; North Pennsylvania 10s, 87½; Catawissa Railroad, 2@4; Catawissa 1st Mortgage Bonds, 34½@35; Frankfort and Southwark Railroad 6@63; Second and Third streets Railroad, 43; Race and Vine street Railroad, 43.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Europa	Aug. 10	Boston	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Anglo-Saxon	Aug. 13	Quebec	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Hammonia	Aug. 15	New-York	Southampton
John Bell	Aug. 16	Quebec	Glasgow
Persia	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	July 27	Glasgow	New-York
Arabia	July 30	Liverpool	Boston
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	Aug. 3	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Quebec
Saxonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York
FOR CUBA.			
Cahawba	Aug. 12	New-York	Havana
Quaker City	Aug. 20	New-York	Havana

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Mrs. Coutes and child, C. B. Cochran and lady, Miss A. Fishburn, Mrs. Montmacey, Miss Fitzhugh, Miss G. Gadsden, Miss E Campbell, Miss Watson, Miss Marquand, G. Scott and wife, infant and servant, F. A. Sanger, R. Fulling, Miss Thurston, Miss Smith, P. Von Schaack, D. Geddings, Capt Paine, C. F. Jackson, Mrs. J. M dell, Miss Paine, two Misses Edmonds, W. Reynolds and lady, C. A. Lathrop and lady, W. Galanay, lady and A. J. Jones, H. H. Williams, Jr., G. Bell and lady, R. David, W. Roberts, Jr., Z. Falk, child and servant, Hewitt, C. H. Rappee, Miss Schneeden, Miss S. Bi John Harlen, Mrs. Thomas, A. Hansburgh, Hugh W son, Mrs. H. S. Watson, Miss M. A. Stickney, Miss L man, Mrs. Keyser, Mrs. Waldron, Miss E. Price, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Martin, 2 children and nurse, Miss Ed ton, Mrs. J. Blackman, L. Simmons, lady and daugh Mrs. A. Douglass, Mrs. Knowles, Mrs. Southwell and children, A. Goldstein, J. Beitzer, M. Drake, J. K man, J. F. Mayer, J. Schunahan, T. W. Cowles and l R. H. McDonell, E. B. Copperthwait, W. Polley and dy. G. U. Dexter, A. H. Goodyear, Miss Peretto, Miss Stewart, Dr H. W. Henry, Thos. Kelly, Miss Lown Miss Pringle, G. H. Ingraham and lady, Miss Whitte M. Calder, N. M. Porter, L. and E. Edmondson, L. B ie, wife and 2 children, Mrs. M. S. Buckalow, Miss M Mrs J. Meyer, Miss Striglett, Mrs. S. Brown, Mrs. Tweedy, Mr. Tweedy, E. Oye, W. Wright, D. S. Lai til, W. R. McKay, S. W. Nichols, P. J. Ismel, F. G A. Browne, J. Haggerty, J. D. Marchison, S. Brown, L. Ferregus, L. and R. Waldmer, L. Loebman, J. French, J. Moire, R. Church, F. A. Faulkner, M. Heimer, J. Geitz, F. Walch, J. W. Seger, Chas. Cl J. B. Grady and brother, J. W. Smith, K. Franklin Struss, J. Marx, J. Joil, J. Newman, J. Avon, E. Snow, W. Knowles, S. W. Meyers, J. Partridge, R. ans, J. Coleman, J. Seligman, W. H. Duncan, W. Buclin, E. L. Seely, W. Mindleson, J. Young, S. N man, J. A. Dennis, M. Wolfender, J. Almhawes, Williams, J. Freidenberg, J. Levi, J. N. Price, J. Powell, J. Strauss, E. H. Frost, and 8 in the steerage.

In schr. Susan Orlean, from Nassau, N. P.—John Tuttle and son.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 04 | Sun sets.... 7 08 | Moon sets....

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 10 | Gov. Island. 4 59 | Hell Gate....

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 8.

Cleared.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Thornton, Collins, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Protector, (Norw.,) Stephenson, Miramichi, Funch & Meincke.

Barks S. Bernie, Clark, Elizabethport, Simson & Mayhew; William & Jane, Cobb, Turk's Island, ——.

Brigs Franconia, Walker, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Clyde, (Br.,) Baker, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf; Itasca, Conley, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Helen Card, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Kate Brigham, ——, Matanzas; S. Delano, Minatitlan, Post & Small; W. H. Cleave, Barbor Island, ——; Seguine, Kingsland, Baltimore; Mailler, Lord & Quereau; A. Hastings, Lowerson, John, N. B.; P. I. Nevius & Son; R. Caldwell, McCormick, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; North State, Tuthill, Savannah; S. C. Jones, Bedell, Norfolk.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, P. M., north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship James Adger; 8 P. M., with steamship Alabama, bd. S.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamtug America, Virden, Philadelphia, with ship Reynard in tow.

Ship Reynard, (of Boston,) Gregory, Philadelphia hours, with mdse. to Ross, Falconer & Co. Came to this port to finish loading for San Francisco.

Bark Brasiliera, Baxer, Rio de Janeiro June 18, via Charleston bar 3d inst., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. June 24, lat. 24 02 S., lon. 40 19, spoke brig Mary Mackea, Crocker, from Rio for Wilmington; June 30, lat. 21 04 S., lon. 35 40, spoke schr. Mahlon Betts, for Philadelphia; July 6, lat. 11 S., lon. 34 49, bark Marion, for Baltimore—all from Rio Janeiro.

Bark Old Dominion, Johnson, Havana, with sugar to Robert & Williams.

Brig Shibboleth, Morgan, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Susan Orlean, (of Tuckerton, N. J.,) Mathews, Nassau, N. P., 8 ds., with cotton, fruit, &c., to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Sarah L. Smith, Philadelphia, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Lavina A., Chase, North Carolina 4 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. S. Warren, Davis, Hatteras 7 ds., with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr Presto, Huntley, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. R. H. Vermilyea, Holmes, Virginia, melons.

Schr. Franklin, Nelson, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. S. Brown, Brown, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Fisk, Brown, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Duchess, Hamilton, Rondout 3 ds., with stone.

Schr. L. P. Barnes, Rogers, Troy, for Boston.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, West, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Calhoun, Sturges, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. A. Barrett, Jones, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Panama, Allen, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Mary, Lewis, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Augusta, Kelly, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. David Cox, Cornish, Albany, for Boston.

Sloop Housatonic, Thompson, ——, for Albany.

Sloop W. D. Mangam, Russell, Taunton, with nails.

BELOW—Bark Lyra, Gibbs, Key West July 29, with cotton. Also, one brig.

SAILED—Ship Deutschland, (Ham.,) for Quebec—anchored at S. W. Spit.

WIND—Sunrise, W. N. W.; meridian, calm; sunset, S., and light.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 8, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. The Hamburg ship Deutschland, outward bound, is at anchor inside the Hook. Wind S., light; weather hazy.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 8, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light from S. W.; weather very hazy.

BOSTON, Aug. 7—Arr barks Maine, King, Surinam; Volunteer, Gorham, Trinidad; Franklin, Mitchell, D. Godfrey, Coleman, Galveston; schr. Republic, Havana. Below—Bark Laura, from Trinidad.

Off Highland Light—Steamer City of New-York, from Philadelphia; ship Inez, from Calcutta, for Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 8—Arr. ships Inez, Milton, Calcutta; Missouri, Mooers, ——; John Spear, from Cronstadt; barks George Leslie, Thayer, Pensacola; Franklin, Mitchell, Trinidad; brigs Joseph Park, Gresky, Cardenas; Milton, Roberts, Turk's Island.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Augusta, of the Savannah line, is now lying at the Morgan Iron Work's Dock, for the purpose of having new boilers put in and her machinery thoroughly overhauled.

Spoken, &c.

Spoken by Br. ship Queen—July 5, lat. 45 50 N., lon. 28 44 W., whaling-bark Elizabeth Chase, of New-Bedford, 2 months out, with a whale alongside. Same date, ship Otaheiti, stg. N. 25th, lat. 42 27, lon. 60 20, spoke Prussian ship Arnold Bonninger, from Cardiff for Baltimore, who supplied the Q. with bread.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Nassau, N. P., July 25, schr. Rhoda, Knowles, Philadelphia; 27th, steamship Karnak, Brownless, New-York. Sld.—23d, schr. Time, Hilton, Baltimore; Eveline, Sawyer, Key West.